ROSBACH MINERAL WATER
(equal to Apollinaris)
IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES
WOOLLEY AND CO

The Standard

PACKET EDITION

PER R.M.S. MAGDALENA

No. 8840 — BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1892 — XXXI YEAR

'THE CLUB'
Finest Old Scotch Whisky
BURNETT'S OLD TOM GIN
345-PIEDAD-345
BUENOS AYRES.

TEMPERATURE.

	Fahrenheit 2 p.m.	Barometer 2 p.m.
Feb. 1.....	82	762
" 2.....	86	758
" 3.....	75	756
" 4.....	88	754
" 5.....	79	758
" 6.....	88	757
" 8.....	84	756
" 9.....	84	759
" 10.....	84	759
" 11.....	78	759
" 12.....	73	763
" 13.....	70	758

The Standard

Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 16, 1892

TELEGRAMS

(Havas Agency)

London 14th—Lord Salisbury's recent declarations about Egypt have provoked a communication from the Sublime Porte, and the Turkish Ambassador has had a long talk with the Premier. The latter declared that Her Majesty's Government is ready to hear and consider whatever the Sultan has to say on the point.

Rome 14th—Public opinion is alarmed at the breaking off of commercial negotiations with Switzerland; and some of the papers call on Government to be less exacting and save Italy from being commercially isolated from all those nations with which she formerly maintained important business relations.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

On the 7th inst the elections came off for Deputies to Congress, the result of which is generally regarded with much interest as indicating which party is likely to win the election for President of the Republic. In the city of Buenos Ayres the voting was 7,400 for the Mitre-Roca party and 5,900 for the Radicals. This gives a total of 13,300 votes, or a fraction over two per cent of the population. As regards the Province of Buenos Ayres the voting seems to have been one-sided, in favor of the Governor's candidate, Roque Saenz Peña; persons disposed to vote for any other candidate considering it prudent to stay at home. Some fighting took place in the city, in which a dozen persons were killed or wounded. Two English visitors, Mr. Melton Prior of the *Illustrated London News* and Sir Vincent Barrington, had a narrow escape of being shot. The result in the provinces was various.

A few days later Generals Mitre and Roca agreed to put forward Dr. Luis Saenz Peña, father of the above-mentioned candidate, and this solution met with much approval among various sections of the public, as he is a man of the highest respectability, whose accession to power would be the commencement of a better epoch. It appears, however, that the principal supporters of General Mitre and Gen. Roca are by no means unanimous in his favor. There is still some talk of bringing forward Dr. Eduardo Costa, who has at least the merit of being an experienced statesman, having held office in various Cabinets during the last thirty years. As yet, however, it is impossible to foresee the result of the election, but we repeat our conviction that there is no fear of civil war.

There is an under-current of rumor that our relations with Chile are strained, with regard to the demarcation of the frontier. Chili claims the watershed of the Andes as the dividing limit, while Argentina insists on a line drawn as the crow flies along the highest summits of the Cordillera. Both countries are, however, so impoverished that we may reasonably hope some friendly arrangement may be arrived at.

Although nearly three months have elapsed since the opening of the Banco Argentino the provisional board of directors shows no sign of inviting the public to subscribe for the shares. Every day goes to shew that it was meant to be simply a State Bank, and there is only too much reason to fear, as we said at the outset, that it will be employed in future as a mechanism for further issues of shinplasters. Meantime the Caja de Conversion has felt bound to call the attention of Government to sundry issues of Bonos and Certificates by provincial authorities which threaten an inundation of spurious paper-money.

The Governor of Santa Fé has ordered a local export-tax on rural products, and sold the privilege of farming said tax for 300,000$, but as it is a direct violation of the Constitution a number of influential persons have combined to resist the tax and appeal to the Federal Court. It is alleged that if the tax were collected it would produce 1,000,000$ or more than three times what the jobber bought his privilege for. Another jobber last year bought the Contribucion or Property-tax of Santa Fé, and this system of finance is found to be more profitable to jobbers than to the Government.

This year has been on the whole a prosperous one for sheepfarmers, the clip being unusually large and in very good condition, but the fall in wool in European markets has produced complete stagnation here, the farmers mostly preferring to store their wool rather than sell at what they consider low prices. In this course they seem to be acting very foolishly, but they will listen to no advice.

Argentine wines are beginning to attract the notice of European buyers. The whole vintage of Concordia has been purchased by an agent arrived from France, and it is likely that the wines of Mendoza, San Juan, Rioja and Catamarca will likewise before long find their way to France. They are, in many cases, equal to first-class Burgundy and Claret.

The yearly balance-sheet of the Italian Bank was published last week and a dividend of 4 per cent in gold declared. The statement shews that the capital and reserve-fund are still kept in gold and that the bank is doing a large business.

Trade-returns of Argentina for the past year are published *in extenso*. The official valuation of goods is for the most part too high: the real value compares with the official approximately as follows, for 1891:—

	Real Value.	Official.
	£ stg.	£ stg.
Imports	9,000,000	13,400,000
Exports	16,100,000	19,300,000

It is evident that exports are enormously in excess of imports, which gives intense satisfaction to uneducated persons among natives and foreigners, who believe in the balance of trade and think that the difference comes back to Argentina in bullion.

We have dreadful news from the Lazaretto at Flores Island, telegrams from Montevideo informing us that all the passengers at that station have been seized with a violent dysentery, the cause of which is ascribed to bad provisions or infected water. Passengers coming from Europe to the River Plate ought to ascertain before embarking that their vessel is not to touch at any Brazilian port. Yellow-fever is raging at Rio Janeyro and Santos, to such a degree that the *Rio News* says it is now proposed by the Brazilian authorities to close the port of Santos. There is no quarantine at Montevideo or Buenos Ayres on vessels that have not touched at Brazilian ports, and in this way passengers may escape the horrors of Flores Island.

The trade-returns of Uruguay are published, and being reduced to English money shew thus:

	1890.	1891.
	£ stg.	£ stg.
Imports	6,600,000	3,800,000
Exports	6,000,000	5,500,000
Total	12,600,000	9,300,000

This shews a decline of 26 per cent in the gross trade, the immediate result of the crisis at Montevideo.

We have to notice with much regret the decision of the naval court at Valparaiso, composed of British officers and ship-captains, in the wreck of the John Elder. The captain, first and second officers are suspended, and the chief engineer is censured.

In another column will be found an account of the route from Europe to Chile, via Buenos Ayres, across the Andes. The journey from Genoa to Valparaiso, it is said, may now be done in this way in 23 days, including 43 hours by railway from Buenos Ayres to Rio Blanco and 13 hours by mule in crossing the Andes. Some travellers, however, assure us that the portion on mule-back takes two days, and is very fatiguing. It seems beyond doubt that there is a saving of time as compared with the sea route per Magellan's Straits, besides being £10 cheaper.

Dr. Stewart, British Consul at Asuncion, has arrived in Buenos Aires, and reports Paraguay steadily progressing. The railway runs daily two passenger and a goods train to Villa Rica, and various colonies have sprung up along the line.

The only news from Bolivia is an outbreak of Indians of the Chiquitos department.

Order prevails in the Argentine provinces, and the summer proves a very hot one.

The exchange market closes with a slightly firmer feeling, as the Banks have ceased taking. We quote for the mail:—

On London 48d.
Francs 5.05 to 5.07.

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent)

Feb. 10th.

It is truly wonderful how ignorant Argentines are of what their own country contains. The cream of Deputies are sent to Congress by patriotic and law-abiding governors, and not one of these gentlemen know enough of their respective provinces to be able to furnish Mr. Latzina with one interesting data. Politics is their only theme; and what politics! Their political vision is circumscribed by their personal interest. What we know of the physical features, the natural riches, the beautiful scenery, the habits and customs of the people of the sub-tropical region of the Republic, we glean from the notes of occasional foreign travellers and visitors.

The Mediterranean range of Sierra in Cordoba is a perfect paradise for the geologist, the herbalist, the sportsman and the lover of nature in her varied forms. To the miner also it may turn out a paradise by and by. An item: In the heart of the Sierra there rises in a valley a hill that is not known to Argentine geologists, if there be any of that ilk. This hill is known to the mountain peasants by the name "Cerro Mirasol." It is a huge mass of granite, or rather gneiss, and it is studded with what look like ruby stalactiter, and in the morning and evening when the sun's rays strike the hill horizontally, it glitters like Kubla Khans "stately pleasure dome." Did you ever read any thing more interesting in the Arabian Nights? The stones are amethysts, which generally occur crystalized in hexahedral prisms or pyramids; hence their brilliancy when the rays of the sun strike them. No doubt that some valuable specimens might be procured as beautiful as the granate or garnet. I shall probably send you some for the STANDARD Museum.

Another item: It is a strange thing that even in Cordoba the people are so ignorant of the riches and beautiful spots they have in the neighbourhood. Not many leagues from the city there is a little hidden-away valley of wonderful beauty, with scenery as savage as the Alps and as soft as the shores of the lake of Como, and the inhabitants as primitive as the descendants of the mutineers of the "Bounty" in their glowing island. Through this enchanted valley tumbles a sparkling little brook, fresh from the hills, the waters of which are ferruginous, and, as they pass through dense "churcales" of zarza, are of a bright topaz colour. The water is highly medicinal; the poor people round about seek no other remedy for all their ills. What a place for a sanitarium! The peasants are very simple and hospitable, you ask them for a drink of water and they will bring you a horn of very fair home made wine. A hen is worth 10 cents, a turkey 20, a sucking pig 25 and if roasted 30 cts., and eggs 5 cents a dozen, and add to this plenty of game to shoot. Think of that Porteños! and let us hear no more of your Mar del Plata; and in the meantime I dedicate my two items to the members of Congress from Cordoba, sure that my information will be new to them. Just ask any one of them if they ever heard of the Cerro Mirasol or the amethyst hill, or the Encrucejada of the zarza or topaz waters.

You have travelled in those delightful regions, O STANDARD; you know what nice things they have up there and what good-hearted simple people they are when not corrupted and brutalized by ambitious and unscrupulous authorities. You have eaten a "pastel de maiz" in Catamarca, a "locro de trigo" in Salta, "pan de patay" in Santiago, and the delicious "pan criollo" in Cordoba; or am I giving you too much credit as a traveller? You must also have revelled on those delicious dishes: "niñas envueltas," "ropa vieja," "carbonada," "jigote," "mote con pata," "humita en olla," "bien me sabe," "torta negra," "pororó," "angua," any one of which is equal to a "salmi de gibier" dished up in a Paris restaurant. We on the Paraná consider ourselves civilized, and we are satisfied with "puchero" and roast beef! Our uncivilized brethren in the northern provinces can give us many culinary 'tips.'

I was interested the other day with the editorial observations of the STANDARD anent the crisis in Portugal and the proposal to sell the colonies in order to set the decrepit little kingdom again on its ricketty legs. But I do not think the Portuguese would consent to sell Madeira, Azores or Cape Verd. These are not strictly colonies but provinces of the mother country, and send deputies to the Cortes. The island of Timor, if I am not mistaken, is partly owned by the Dutch, and Macao is more Chinese than Portuguese. But the real white, or rather black elephant, the Portuguese should put up to auction is their possessions in Africa, which are useless to them and in their present condition a disgrace to civilization. The Germans would buy Angola and Loanda. Livingston describes the interior of this territory as very beautiful and rich. As for the east coast it is absolutely necessary that the whole of Mozambique should belong to the British, in order to give them a free hand in the great task of opening up and civilizing Central Africa. With the possessions of 700 miles of the coast the retrogade Lusitanians will throw all possible obstacles in the way of this great scheme, dog in the manger like. That dilapidated Portuguese dependency, Goa, handed over to the Presidency of Bombay, would recuperate its former prosperity, whereas now it is an eyesore, as well as other Portuguese colonies.

W. P.

RESOURCES OF THE CHACO.

From an interesting letter dated Formosa, Jan. 26, we make the following extracts:—

"People in B. Ayres have, no doubt, often heard of Mr. Bonaccio, the well-known maker of scales, and partner in the firm of Bianchetti, Bros. and Bonaccio. Well, I met him up here. He is a sugar-planter now, and is the manager of the sugar factory belonging to himself and Mr. Mayer. The factory is equal to any in the country. Its machinery is of the most modern type. The factory can grind 150 tons of cane and turn out 12 tons of sugar per diem. I visited the sugar plantations here and I can tell you that in no place in the republic does sugar cane thrive so well as here. Mr. Bonaccio accompanied me through his plantations, which extend along the bank of the Rio Paraguay and are encircled by a small stream known as the Riacho de Oro. As an instance of the fertility of the soil of the Chaco, I may repeat what Mr. Vigneau told me: five acres of plantation yielded 150 tons of cane. As we rode through the plantations, the cane towered over horse and rider. And, mind you, this is in January, so you can just imagine what the cane will be four months hence, when it has to be cut down. Mr. Bonaccio has five hundred acres under sugar-cane, the average yield being 28 tons per acre. The cane was planted in September, October and November. The factory begins work in August. Some of the plantations are very old, the cane not having been replanted or renewed for eight years. The sugar industry of the Chaco is of course in its infancy. People here have not arrived at the perfection you see in Tucuman. No care whatever appears to have been taken with the cane, and yet—such is the combined bounty of soil and clime—the cane is of a most vigorous growth, lasting as already mentioned, eight years. The cane grown in the Chaco is very rich, the yield of sugar being 7½ per cent. In Tucuman where the cultivation of the cane has been carried to perfection, the yield only sometimes reaches eight per cent.

"I was much surprised to see the rapidity with which Mr. Bonaccio is clearing away woodland to extend the plantations for next year. Mr. B. has quite an army of Indians felling the trees. The layer of humus in these woodlands is very thick. Mr. Bonaccio often uses dynamite-cartridges to expedite the work of clearing.

"Talking over the resources of the Chaco, Mr. Bonaccio told me that the Chaco is a marvellous region. It is Nature's garden. The fertility of the soil is extraordinary. In spite of mosquitoes, lizards and snakes, he was convinced that an immense stream of immigration must flow into the Chaco. Mosquitoes and snakes are bound to disappear as soon as man appears on the scene. So far the fauna are having it all their own way, but once houses are built and towns are formed, insects and reptiles must seek refuge in other regions. The Chaco, in his opinion, is destined to become the Cuba of the Argentine Republic. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, mandioca, peanut etc. thrive luxuriantly, and freights are cheap, for a mighty river affords an incomparable outlet for all the produce of the Chaco. The honest hard-working man is bound to build up an independence in the Chaco.

"And thus we talked a good part of the night away. My idea of happiness in the Chaco is a large cage inaccessible to mosquitoes and a friend beside me to chat the night away, for the nights here are so lovely that it is a pity to sleep.

"They begin to cut the cane here on the 15th of May and the harvest continues until the end of October."

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Telegrams from Mendoza state that the elections on Sunday passed off quietly enough. Mr. Uriburu said that he would enforce order, and he has fulfilled his promise, which is more than most statesmen can do. So far, it is impossible to say who has won the day. The Acuerdistas claim the victory as theirs, and we are inclined to think they have won, in view of the fact that the Radicals are protesting right and left. Two incidents are reported. Major Baldrich was talking to some friends when Captain Castro passed, gazed fixedly at the Major and had the "cheek" not to salute him. This, of course, is an awful breach of military etiquette, and the affair was immediately reported to the Interventor. This last-named functionary was terribly shocked and ordered the immediate arrest of the Captain and the Major; the first for not respecting the Major and the second for not making himself respected by the Captain. This shews the nicety of the Interventor's judgment. The other incident is of a more serious character. The Lencinista Radicals, finding that they were simply nowhere, got up a row. The police sailed in. Shots were fired, and there was a stampede, in which everyone took part with the exception of five unlucky wights who could not manage to run away, for the simple reason that they were wounded. It is even reported that one voter was killed outright, but this report lacks confirmation. On the whole this was a quiet election, for every one seemed convinced that there was going to be a political earthquake, whereas, as a matter of fact, there was only a mild scuffle and five men were wounded. A next-to-nothing incident; for these disabled champions of the cause of liberty will, like those who fought and ran away, live to fight another day.

There was tremendous excitement in San Luis on Sunday on the occasion of the elections there. The display of the police-force knocked all bellicose feelings out of the Valiente Puntano breast. The more peaceful citizens, who quietly remained in their houses, were in a great state of anxiety when they heard the reports of the rockets which the Acuerdistas let go to proclaim their victory. There was a row at Santa Rosa. The contending parties fired at each other, wounded 16 voters and, we believe, killed one man. The row in Santa Rosa was caused by the Radicals, who, seeing everthing lost, attacked the tables with a view of destroying the registers, and very possibly the electoral committees as well.

Telegrams from Rio Cuarto report a singular occurrence. On Saturday night the local Plaza was crowded with the local ladies and gentlemen. People were chatting about the weather and the price of potatoes—never dreaming of politics—when all of a sudden a lady shricked and fainted. A crowd gathered round and the curiosity of the people was greatly excited, the fainting of a Rio Cuarto lady being of such rare occurrence. While everyone was endeavoring to discover the cause of this hysterical phenomenon, another and even louder shriek, evidently from a female throat, was heard. All turned to the spot whence the shriek proceeded, and saw a lady in a melo-dramatic attitude pointing at a cluster of trees. Cautiously the crowd approached and peered into the obscurity of this cluster of trees to discover the cause of the lady's fright. The gleam of one bayonet and then of a dozen bayonets flashed on the astonished eyes of the assembled crowd. There was one wild rush to abandon the Plaza, and this stampede was considerably accelerated by the appearance of armed men under every tree. In a few minutes the Plaza was deserted. The joke was perpetrated by the Chief of Police, who had heard that a revolutionary movement was being prepared.

TRANSANDINE RAILWAY.

Recent advices from Mendoza go to shew that this year there has been a considerable increase in the number of travellers crossing the Andes, en route for Chile, or vice-versa. Many of these travellers come from Europe and prefer the overland route to Chile. Now that the Transandine Railway is working to an extent of 70 miles, the fears which were usually entertained in regard to crossing the Andes are rapidly disappearing, for the distance to be covered now on mule-back is only 70 miles—say a day and a half's journey. People leaving Chile for Europe and vice-versa formerly preferred the route by the Straits, in spite of the many disasters which have occurred and occasionally happen still in the south seas. But now travellers are beginning to find out that the overland route, while being less dangerous, is quicker and cheaper. This season many families have crossed the Andes, amongst others, Dr. Domingo Sarratea and his wife and a little girl and servant. They did the journey from B. Ayres to Valparaiso in six days, delaying one day in Mendoza and another in Puente del Inca. Messrs Carlos Prochelle, and Damoso Sanchez, secretary of the Bolivian Legation, did the same journey—875 miles—in four days. And this is by no means extraordinary. The journey will be shortly made more quickly and comfortably, for we note that the Chilian section of the Transandine Railway—from Los Andes to Salto del Salvado—a distance of 20 miles—is to be opened to traffic at the end of the month.

The loss of the John Elder, the rapid progress of the works of the Transandine Railway, the number of companies furnishing mules and guides, and the steps taken by the steamship companies to give combination tickets for the journey to Europe, will soon have the effect of diverting the stream of passenger-traffic passing through the Straits. The overland journey is an economy of 12 days and consequently cheaper. The stream of traffic on the overland route is of great benefit to the intermediate towns, and the people of Mendoza appear highly pleased with the progress of the Transandine Railway works.

COSQUIN.

Dr. Manuel Balbao writes as follows in regard to Cosquin:—

All those suffering from pulmonary and stomach complaints need not go far to get cured. They have only to come to Cosquin. There was a time when Cosquin had no hotels nor houses: but its reputation soon gained ground. In 1868, Dr. Luque, Senator for Cordoba, who was dying of consumption, chanced to come to Cosquin. He obtained a fresh lease of life. Since then Cosquin has established its reputation as a sanatorium, and people flock here from all parts of the country to cure real or imaginary complaints.

To-day Cosquin has a narrow-gauge railway to Cordoba, which is situated about 30 miles away. The line runs along the river, through landscapes of unparalleled beauty. Here you see Nature in all the wildness of her charms. From the train you see the San Roque reservoir, an immense deposit which supplies water all the year round.

Cosquin is a small valley surrounded by mountains covered with beautiful trees. At the foot of these mountains flows the Rio Cosquin. Here and there in the valley there are quintas and neat country houses. Here you lead a truly country life. Every day there are gay parties to the mountains, where the air is very bracing, and where you can pass hours under the shade of the trees, drinking from pure springs and bathing near picturesque cataracts. Nothing could be more beautiful than the scenery of the valley. There are two hotels. The new hotel is situated in the plaza; it contains very good rooms and the table d'hote is excellent. It belongs to an Argentine, Mr. Silenus Cordoba.

The other hotel is well known. The owner supplies the guests with carriages and horses for excursions to the mountains. Every one is very sociable. The families meet and converse, and time passes away pleasantly. We are 2,700 feet above the level of the sea. The temperature is cool in summer and temperate in winter. On the 20th of January, when the thermometer in B. Ayres stood at 95 Fahr. at 2 p.m. in the shade, the temperature here was 81.

I came here suffering terribly from asthma. Three days after my arrival my complaint disappeared, and I have not been attacked once since then. I have seen people arrive from Tucuman martyrs to pulmonary and other diseases. I have observed their sallow faces, their emaciated forms, the sad expression of their eyes. Well, to-day these self-same people are the gayest of the gay, and appear to be in the enjoyment of robust health. I have seen coughs cured as if by enchantment. Unfortunately many people come here in a dying condition, when no mortal means can save them.

This month over 200 people have arrived here from Montevideo, Tucuman, Buenos Ayres, Salta, Rosario and Cordoba, and it is quite a pleasure to see all these people laughing and chatting and picknicking, as if they had never had anything the matter with them. And then another detail—which proves that Cosquin is a splendid sanatorium—there are no less than seven medical doctors who have come here for the sake of their health. Cosquin is the fountain of life.

But I must conclude my praises of Cosquin. A word before I sign myself Yours truly. I have met two persons here, whose cases much interested me. One is a gentleman suffering from diabetes. He was advised by his doctors not to go to Europe before strengthening himself at Cosquin. He seems to be all right. The other is a lady, who has just returned from Europe where she could find no relief for her complaint—a pulmonary one. Since her arrival here she has found marvellous relief. Therefore, my advice to sick people is: pack up and come to Cosquin. It won't cost you much and you obtain a fresh lease of life. At least that is my experience. And there are no doubt hundreds who can bear testimony to the truth of what I say.

MINAS.

(From the "Uruguay News".)

Situated among bold and rugged hills the pretty town of Minas is well worth a visit by any holiday makers from Montevideo and its neighborhood.

Minas has about five thousand inhabitants and is the head city of the department of the same name. It is joined by railway to Montevideo, the trains upon which now perform the journey in about four hours; but this time could easily be reduced, as the distance is not a hundred miles. The approach is through an undulating country, distant hills appearing beyond the town, which is nestled as it were in a broad valley. A race course and grand stand meet the eye before reaching the station.

There is an excellent Hotel close to the Station, large and comfortably fitted up, built by an enterprising Englishman. There is also another in the centre of the town.

A broad, macadamised road leads from the station bordered by a pretty river with fine trees growing on its banks.

Minas is laid out in square blocks as usual in towns of this country. A hill in the centre, upon which is built a picturesque mill, evidently once fortified, dominates the whole. There is a well planted plaza.

The cafés and shops seem to be good and well frequented.

One feature of the town is that whichever way you look the horizon is bounded by fine hills.

In the neighborhood there are some charming rides and drives, notably to a large cave in a mountain side distant a few miles. The ride through the mountains towards Maldonado is really fine, and the mountains increase in height and grandeur. Excursions can be made to the mines, now unworked, but these take a long day to visit, and previous arrangements must be made.

Next Carnival, which begins Sunday 28th February and lasts until Wednesday 2nd March, would be a fine opportunity for visitors. If the railway company would run a quick train with cheap return fares on Sunday we are certain it would be well filled. The Company should start a quick train Saturday afternoon in time to arrive at Minas at seven o'clock, the ordinary train would suffice to return any afternoon.

We believe there are comparatively few persons in Montevideo who are aware what a charming resort they have within a few hours rail from this city.

THE ENTRE RIOS RAILWAYS.

For some months past the representative of the Entre Rios Bondholders has been actively engaged in negotiations with the Provincial Government of Entre Rios, and as the Government eventually owned its inability to pay the bondholders the interest due on the loans raised for constructing the lines, it has been very properly arranged that the lines, with a "quid pro quo" for the guarantees which existed on them, pass over to the bondholders, who have formed themselves into a company to work the lines for their own benefit.

Briefly, this is the history of the operation which entered on its final stage at 12.20 a.m. the morning of the 10th inst. At that hour on that date, and at the Central station in Parana the Government official handed over possession of the railway to the bondholders or rather to the new railway company's shareholders, and the Central Entre Rios Railway and branches became "the Entre Rios Railways' Company Limited." The powers of the province were, however, desirous of placing the new company firmly in possession and demonstrating publicly their wish to do everything that could be done so that the whole province should have an opportunity of manifesting its opinion on the action of its Government. Consequently it was arranged that Dr. Hernandez, the Governor of the Province, should accompany the Bondholders' representative, delivering over station by station and running over the whole length of the line, when if an opinion were worth having, the public would shew plainly what it thought on the subject. On the morning of the 2nd the "handing over special" left Parana, a few friends accompanying the Governor, and the new Company's representative. At every station between Parana and Victoria (the terminus of the first branch line) a halt was made and the formality of taking over gone through. At Victoria the reception of the party was most enthusiastic, the whole town being "en fete;" bands of music in waiting and every possible opportunity taken of shewing how the new Company was welcomed by the inhabitants. The journey was then continued and Concepcion del Uruguay reached late that evening. The next day was occupied in running to Villaguay and down to Gualeguaychu, and the third day—returning from Gualeguaychu—going down to Gualeguay, back to Tala, and home again to Parana, arriving there late on the night of the 4th inst.

It has been stated how the party was received at Victoria; the same may be said of every town touched by the lines. It is very doubtful if any "English occupation" in the republic has taken such a popular demonstrative form; it augurs well for the future of the new company and speaks volumes for the Governor, Dn. Saba Z. Hernandez, and everyone connected with the negotiation. We certainly consider the Entre Rios Railway as being destined to eventually become one of the best lines in the whole country. It traverses an undulating country, capable of producing almost anything and on a scale hardly approached by any other province. During the last two years colonies have begun to spring up; the wheat and maize produced being of an extraordinary quality. Many will recollect President Pellegrini's telegram to Doctor Hernandez last year. "The wheat of Entre Rios has been pronounced to be the finest in the world." With such a country anything can be done, and we congratulate the shareholders of the new Company very warmly on their acquisition. The only fault about the whole thing is, that Entre Rios is so little known in England or anywhere else where capital is ready for sound investment. Fortunately the talented correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, Mr. Melton Prior, was at the "reception trip" and takes home many sketches and any amount of information about this lovely province; and Baron Hirch's representative has declared his intention of colonizing 200 leagues within reach of the lines. So that two or three years hence we shall possibly see our prophecy realized that Entre Rios will be on the high road to proving itself *the* Province of Argentina.

LAKE IBERA.

We have been favored with the last copy of the "Boletin del Instituto Geografico Argentino". This useful magasine contains Mr. Popper's lecture on Tierra del Fuego, which we summarised some months ago, Mr. Olaf Storm's account of his explorations of the Pilcomayo, of which we recently gave a precis, and an interesting communication on Lake Ibera. This communication was originally published by our Concordia contemporary, the *Amigodel Pueblo*. It is signed by Mr. Pedro Vargas, who shews that the lake in question is accessible. Up to the end of 1885, steamers and sailing vessels in the Rio Corrientes never went higher than the Arroyo Pay Ubre, where they generally loaded nandubay and other prized classes of timber. After that date, as the supply of timber was almost exhausted, an attempt was made to go higher up the river. Capita Mini was reached. Finally, an effort was made to reach the lake Italy-Ricon. This involved considerable expense, but the results obtained surpassed all expectations. The principal channels leading from Lake Italy-Ricon to the Rio Corrientes were cleared of the "camalotes" and other aquatic plants which obstructed them. A large sand bank was removed, and the steam launch Dot was enabled to pass through. The steam whistle of that launch was the first ever heard in these solitary parts. The lighter Luisa Bonita followed.

Hundreds of thousands of posts were cut down on the borders of the lake and a brisk trade sprang up. Subsequently the lighters hit upon the channel leading to Lake Medina, which is formed by the confluence of the Carambola and Tevi-Zonza. Four and a half months afterwards the idea was entertained of ascending to Lake Ibera. The Carambola was navigated as far as its confluence with the Camba, and it was soon found, that the Camba afforded an easy entrance to the lake. You can enter the lake too by the Tevi-Zonza.

The Rio Corrientes, according to Mr. Vargas, is the only way to arrive at Lake Ibera. The river deepens as you ascend. At Capita Mini the depth is six quarters (cuartas) and at Tres Bocas higher up there are eight quarters and in the channels leading to the Lake there are 12 quarters. In Lake Itaty the depth is 16 "cuartas", which we presume implies the quarter of a "braza" or fathom.

The bed of the river, channels and lakes is of a very fine sand. There are no rocks. There are hundreds of tree-covered islands. The Lapacho-tree, so rare and so prized, abounds, as also the gigantic timbó, the tatané, the chichita, the ibera, the black laurel, and innumerable kinds of palm and other trees. The islands, Mr. Vargas says, are habitable, for according to his observations they are well over the mark of the highest inundations.

There are extensive swamps on either side of the river, and he is inclined to think, that at no remote day, they were inhabited, for, in digging he often found pots and other vestiges of Indian occupation. The river, it appears, is continuously wearing away its banks and thus becoming wider. The points known as the Plumero Grande and Plumero Chico were in 1878 covered with cattle. To-day, these lands are inundated so often that cattle can no longer graze there. In front of Port Itaty-Ricon, there is a plot of ground where Mr. Vargas found numerous human remains.

All the foregoing remarks go to show that the Ibera is navigable and accessible contrary to the assertion of a French marquis and explorer, who stated that not being able to approach the Ibera by water he had to inflate his balloon. The Marquis is therefore wrong.

CAMPANA.

On Friday evening the employés of the Carriage and Waggon Department, B. A. & R. Ry, assembled in the Carpenteria for the purpose of presenting their foreman, Mr. W. Breedon, with a handsome Tea and Coffee Service together with a Breakfast Cruet Stand, in view of his approaching marriage. Mr W. Fosterjohn, in handing the service on behalf of the subscribers, remarked that Mr Breedon would doubtless receive many valuable "regalos" in connection with the happy event which was about to take place, but he ventured to state that none of these would be accompanied with sincerer wishes for the happiness of Mr Breedon and his charming fiancieé than that of which he was the recipient this evening.

Mr. Breedon, in reply, thanked one and all for the part they had taken in providing the articles which he had just received. He trusted that he would in the future, as in the past, always enjoy the confidence and respect of the men under his charge.

W. F.

PRESENTATION TO MISS KYLE.

The departure for England in next Royal Mail steamer of this popular young lady caused a large number of friends and acquaintances to assemble at the hospitable residence of the Revd. Mr. Pelham Ogle in the Avenida de la Republica on Saturday evening.

After supper the reverend host presented Miss Kyle with a purse containing $500, the gift of her companions in the choir of St. John's Anglican Church; the words with which he accompanied the handsome gift were so full of friendship that many were visibly moved, and it was some moments before her father, Professor Kyle, could reply. After thanking his friends on his own account he addressed in a few words on behalf of his daughter and said he felt certain she would never forget her kind friends in this city.

The guest of the evening being called on for a song rose, and having first assured us all that her father had but interpreted her own feelings, gave us in trembling accents "A last, a fond farewell." She was followed by her brother, Messrs Stalks, David and other members of the choir, the accompaniments being played throughout by Mr. Frank Barnes, the organist.

It may be well to add that Miss Kyle is going to London to be married and will sail per Magdalena, to-morrow, 17th inst.

F. H. M.

OVER THE ANDES.

Mr. Editor,

Your correspondent, who in this morning's issue gives such interesting particulars of the Transandine Railway etc., would, I am sure, do a great service were he to relate his experiences of the mule trip from Rio Blanco to Santa Rosa, with particular regard to the dangers and inconveniences of the trip.

If inconvenient to your correspondent, perhaps some other traveller might favor your readers with a few details.

Yours
Subscriber.

MERCEDES.

The Superior of St. Patrick's College, Mercedes, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations spontaneously given during the past year in aid of liquidating the debt on the College:—

	$
Mrs. Gahan, Lobos.....	1000
Mrs Rourke, Rivas.....	200
Messrs Murphy.....	120
Barney Murray.....	200
Mrs Daley.....	100
Mrs Fitzsimons.....	100
The late Patrick Keating....	300
Anonymous, $50 & 50.....	100
Mrs Shanahan.....	100
Mrs Slamen.....	100
Owen Keenan.....	300
A Child of Mary.....	1000
A Friend.....	300

RAILWAY ITEMS.

The Procurator of the Treasury has issued a report on the question whether the Argentine Great Western should be directly compelled to build a station at La Carpenteria. The P. T. states in a previous report he had urged that the question should be decided by arbitration. He is now of opinion that the Government has a right to order the company to build the station in question. He urges the Goverment, in any case, to consult the Attorney-General.

The Commercial Court of the Seine, Paris, has ordered the judicial liquidation of the French Company of Santa Fé Railway.

In regard to the Entre Rios Railways, an exchange says:—

"We have already had the pleasure to announce that Mr. Jason Rigby has been appointed manager, we may now add that Mr. Thompson is acting manager till Mr. Rigby's arrival. Mr. F. W. Mux, formerly for many years with the Central Uruguay Railway, has been appointed traffic manager; Mr. Wood, of Bahia Blanca will probably take the stores department, and Mr. Clarke, at present book-keeper on the Rosario Railway, will, be understand, be offered the post of accountant to the new Company.

The following statement of traffic returns is interesting:—

Railway	Week ended	Receipts. 1891.	1892
Gt. South.	Feb. 7	25,271	19,848
Cent. Arg.	Feb. 7	11,325	10,084
Pacific....	Feb. 6	3,438	3,342

EDITORS' TABLE.

Mr. Melton Prior's lecture to-night for the benefit of the British Hospital is an event in the annals of our English-speaking community, which has never before had the opportunity of hearing European battles described by such an experienced eye-witness. Those "who won't go" will be sorry, and those who do will have made an excellent investment in charity and amusement.

The heat yesterday beat the record: 93 Fahrt. in the STANDARD cellar, where bottles of the choicest "espumante" vintages kept bursting like bombshells all day long, and the melted ice flooded the cellar. Some books in our library melted clean away off the shelves. Everybody swore—affirming, declaring, or merely stating was quite too mild to express the tortures of the situation—that the appalling heat had blasted his life, liver and linen; and the number of limp collars and shirt-fronts to be seen bore out part of the assertion. February is always the hottest month in the year. When coming into town yesterday we saw the railway gate-man in Calle Rivadavia cooking his morning rasher of a bacon on a pan in the sun, without a particle of fire.

Devoto, the Village of the Heights, attracted a number of visitors on Sunday, who were surprised to find such an Alpine atmosphere within 35 minutes' journey from town, the heat in town being remarkable. Among the visitors we noticed the British secretary of Legation, Mr. Arthur Herbert, just returned from Chile; also some officers of the Italian royal navy.

The Cleary Company received an enthusiastic welcome back on Saturday night from a well-filled house. That favourite opera the Mikado seemed as fresh as ever, and the prima donna, Miss Braham, was in her best form, which means perfect. Indeed all the principal roles were filled with the "vim" characteristic of the members of this popular company, whose efforts met with frequent and enthusiastic recognition. On Sunday, no doubt owing to the terrible heat and its being the Sabbath, the audience was rather small, but equally enthusiastic. Pinafore, last night, was likewise a success. The great rush will be to hear the "Sorcerer". Everybody who has ten dollars left from the crisis is going.

The National Attorney General, Dr. Kier, has got through his "labour of love" in reporting on the Anti-Cad and Masher Association, to protect women from insult in the streets; and, we regret to say, thinks that such a fantastic association would lead to no end of rows and general unpleasantness, so he advises Government not to sanction it and leave the ladies to the protection of the police and their big brothers.

The *Mensagero* of Rosario reports serious unpleasantness in the wheat colonies, where several farmers were prudent enough to insure their crops against the elements and the Locust, but the Company refuses to pay up. Our Rosario contemporary uses the ugly word "estafa" in connection with this unpleasant business.

The heroic Brazilians have started another of their unique and bloodless revolutions, this time in Misiones. They have cut open no heads, but have cut the telegraph wires, a virile feat they have performed for the first time. They are improving, and we may expect to hear of a few smashed hats in the next patriotic movement.

Mr. Melton Prior paid his respects to President Pellegrini and the Cabinet Ministers the other day, and had the pleasure of sketching them in a group that will soon be scattered over the earth in the *Illustrated London News*.

The following is the very latest about our old friend the Sea Serpent:—"If the Bishop of Adelaide is to be trusted—and who can be trusted if not a Bishop?—a sea serpent has at last been found with a body 60 feet long, an immense head shaped like that of a snake, and the "blow holes" and tail of a whale. Fortunately for the Bishop, the sea serpent was dead, or he might have had the experience of Jonah repeated with a catastrophic instead of a satisfactory ending. Still, there are some elements of mystery in the story which leave us yet in doubt; for while the finder of the serpent is reported in some journals to be "the Bishop of Adelaide," others call him "*Mr.* Bishop of Adelaide;" and the finding

sheep yearly:—

	Wheat.	Maize.
	bushels.	bushels.
1888.....	19,400	13,400
1889.....	34,500	15,500
1890.....	29,500	17,500
1891.....	12,800	11,800

The decline in sugar is due to the increased production, but this cannot be said of rice, which is not grown in the same proportion.

The rapid development of vineyards in various parts, especially the Andine provinces, has caused the quantity of wine imported to fall nearly 70 per cent. The ordinary consumption is about 24 million gallons, or 6 gallons per inhabitant, against 19 in France and 17 in Great Britain still holds the foremost place, standing for 27 per cent of the total, France coming second as 19 per cent.

Comparing the imports with those of previous year we find as follows—

1890.

	Wine.	Beer.
	gallons.	gallons.
1888.....	18,000,000	770,000
1889.....	23,000,000	1,360,000
1890.....	19,000,000	860,000
1891.....	7,000,000	45,000

The rapid development of vineyards in various parts, especially the Andine provinces, has caused the quantity of wine imported to fall nearly 70 per cent. The ordinary consumption is about 24 million gallons, or 6 gallons per inhabitant, against 19 in France and 17 in Great Britain.

Wine and beer: these items showed imports thus—

	Copper	Lead
	tons	tons
1886.....	196	303
1887.....	143	157
1888.....	116	125
1889.....	56	110
1890.....	102	93
1891.....	91	990

There was apparently an increased activity in mining last year, the total value of minerals exported being 1,230,000$, against 670,000$ in the preceding year.

Coal and lumber, the best gauges of industry, show a lamentable falling off, as follows:—

	Coal.	Lumber.
	tons.	tons.
1888.....	37,700	7,400
1889.....	43,200	12,100
1890.....	39,300	7,700
1891.....	33,200	3,200

Mutton, beef, and pickled beef were as follows:—

	Mutton.	Beef.
	tons.	tons.
1886.....	37,700	25,700
1887.....	32,400	22,900
1888.....	29,500	20,100
1889.....	27,100	18,300
1890.....	25,200	17,600
1891.....	23,900	16,700

Pianos and sewing-machines have also suffered in a still more notable degree, the former having fallen in value from 2,700,000$ in 1886 to 1,050,000$ in 1891, while the latter declined from 1,400,000$ to 600,000$ in the same period.

Under these items we find an increase in some manner the once favorite industry of sheep-farming, which is expected in Arizona to attain in the future proportions similar to those which it has already reached in Australia and New Zealand. But in Argentina as the very reverse of what is expected of it, a fixed principle will correct all economic evils, partly to the unwise increase of land.

Here we have a decline of more than 30 per cent, which is partly due to the general depression in business, but is largely to be attributed to the enormous increase of the land tax, which is 12 times higher than in the United States. As regards tobacco no attempt is made to grow about 4 lbs. per inhabitant, a figure which might be doubled with profit, as the Chaco woods will come into the market. It is probable that, if like mannerless Europe will readily command a sugar we consume about 70,000 tons, of which 5/6ths, in the U. States and Europe, being wasted in the form of cigars. As regards tobacco the annual importation in the last 4 years was nearly 3,000 tons, besides which was grown about an equal quantity, showing a total consumption of 6lbs. per inhabitant, which is the average in Europe being under 4lbs. In the U. States and Australia it is expected that when any industry is suffering from the

locusts. There's a row in the Radical camp in Mendoza owing to a telegram from that arch-Radical, Dr. Alem, reproaching his local followers for trying to come to an "entente" with the Interventor. The telegram in question was addressed to a leading Radical who read it out in the camp, much to the indignation of the assembled "rads," who resolved to inform Dr. Alem that they were tired of his tutelage etc. It's the old story: hearts that neither storm nor wave could sever are frozen by an unkind word, and Radical love withers at the touch of a Radical telegram. As the poet says:—

A something light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken
Oh! love, that tempests never shook,
A breath, a touch like this hath shaken.

An esteemed subscriber, who has just returned from Rioja, informs us that the crisis has produced the most disastrous results in that once-smiling, free-banking province. People in the town are living on sandias and tomatoes, which grow in abundance, and only two "novillos" are killed a day, there being no money to purchase meat. And yet there was a time when Rioja consumed good Durham beef and drank Pommery Greno. The unwashed thought the milennium had come. Those were the palmy days of credit, but credit is like soap. The less you use of it the longer it lasts, or the more you use of it the faster it goes. Poor Rioja! Nevertheless, the province has a splendid future before it. Its mountains contain untold mineral wealth, and the only pity is that the people can't get at these national metallic reserves, large enough to convert all the paper-money, past, present and to come, with the same ease with which they get at the metallic reserves of their free-bank. They ought to send down to B. Ayres and secure the services of some person competent in the task of getting at and removing metallic treasures.

We note that in many parts of Cordoba meat too is getting scarce and is selling at 25 cents the pound. However, there is abundance of vegetables, and a change of diet is good for the system. So that we entertain but little anxiety for the carnivorous Cordobese.

There was a good deal of excitement in the Queen-province yesterday, tomorrow being the day fixed for the general elections. Thousands of cannons were flying about. We hope the elections will come off peacefully.

Feb. 7th

Mendoza will not participate in the general excitement through which the country passes to-day, as the Interventor has cut matters short by suspending the elections. There is, therefore, no reason why the Mendocinos should kick up a row to-day. The *Andes* is beginning to attack the Interventor and to insist on the legality of the legislative sitting at which the Governor was deposed. The same paper maintains that, since the province is under a state of siege, the elections to take place on the 14th cannot be legal. This is quite true. When we had a state of siege here, the President had to suspend it to allow the elections for Senator to take place, and it is probable the Interventor will simply suspend the state of siege in Mendoza for a few hours and in this way legalise the elections. The political parties of Mendoza have arrived at an understanding in regard to the candidate for the next Governorship. They have made out the following list of candidates:—Agustin Arroyo, Isaac Chavarria, Nicolas Godoy, and Abelardo Sanchez. It is said that the first two will resign, the fight being, therefore, limited to the last two, the chances being in favor of Godoy, whose great claim to public gratitude is the fact that he has not meddled in politics for a long time. He had completely retired from the political arena and was, like Cincinnatus, engaged in cultivating his garden when the delegates called on him and persuaded him to run for the Governorship. The Interventor, we are glad to say, is not devoting all his time to politics. He has turned his attention to the question of irrigation and appointed a committee to report on same, a circumstance that has somewhat allayed the political ardor of his local admirers. The Interventor is persuaded there is nothing like water for Mendoza. We should recommend a douche every morning for the local politicians.

We are very sorry indeed to hear that an unexpected circumstance has upset the plans of our Cordobese friends. Heraclio Roman will not stand for the deputyship. He insists on having nothing to do in that line. This unforeseen defection at the last moment has by no means caused the local politicians to lose their heads. They felt disappointed and even hurt, but they were not discouraged. "Dum spiro spero" is the motto of the Cordobese. Yesterday they all assembled and drank sugared-water until they hit upon Heraclio's successor, a gentleman of the name of Thomas Soage. The Acuerdistas are having it all their own way, and it is reported the "Rads" will not muster at the hustings. The Rads in Tucuman will probably adopt a similar policy. So that the triumph of the Acuerdistas to-day appears to be a foregone conclusion.

There is considerable alarm in the neighbourhood of Rosario, owing to the abuses of people in office. Settlers are dragged from their homes and turned into voters "nolentes volentes." In the meantime the Rosario police are striking terror into the peaceful inhabitants by their warlike attitude and preparations. The Blues have already taken strategic positions and evidently intend to make it hot for anyone who comes to the polls armed with anything but pacific intentions.

Feb. 9th

The Queen province had an easy time of it on Sunday at the elections. The Saenz Peñistas had it all their own way, as their political adversaries did not vote. There was therefore no disorder. The most charming unanimity prevailed. Never has the province witnessed a more peaceful election. In Zarate, the townspeople thought a revolution had broken out here, as the garrison there received orders to take the train and come down here. The artillery was dragged to the station, and amidst general alarm the soldiers began to take places in the train, when a telegram arrived from the War-Minister ordering the soldiers and their guns back to their quarters, a step which considerably relieved the anxiety of the good people of Zarate. The police were in very strong number in all the towns of the province. People of a peaceful turn of mind—and their name is legion—kept away from the urns and passed the day in their houses. It is quite refreshing to read the stereotyped phrase in every telegram from the provincial towns of Buenos Ayres: "no hubo oposicion". The opposition were taking a siesta at the time of the voting. "A vaincre sans peril, on triomphe sans glorie".

A telegram received from Corrientes yesterday reports a barbarous crime. Mr. Nievas, a well known and wealthy citizen, was murdered in his house in the most central part of the city. The body had received no less than 32 stabs. This savage crime is, we presume, in some way connected with the elections.

There were no disturbances reported yesterday from the Interior. The official party seems to have had it pretty well all its own way. As a matter of fact, there are no Radical elements in the provinces, excepting Mendoza and perhaps Entre Rios. In the former no elections took place on Sunday, as they have been suspended by special decree. They come off on Sunday next, and we trust there will be no heads broken. Considerable excitement seems to have prevailed in San Luis, where the authorities managed in the usual way to assemble quite a respectable number of voters. The San Luis Governor is at present in Buenos Ayres, but he appears to have been only—from an electoral point of view—replaced by the vice-Governor. His Excellency up there got it into his head that a revolution was being prepared. So he assembled the police and armed a number of queer fellows, and thus struck terror into the Valientes Puntanos, who very probably had no intention whatever of kicking up a row.

The Radicals have been thoroughly beaten in the provinces. The Acuerdistas have won all along the line. Out of 85 seats, the Acuerdistas have won 75. Even in Rosario, the Radicals made no effort to oppose the Nacionales or Acuerdistas. They did not even go to the polls. Nevertheless, Rosario is in a state of alarm, and there are queer rumors flying about. Political animosity is running very high. Several Radicals were attacked in a restaurant and about 30 shots fired at them. As usual, no one was hurt. The police are under arms every night. In a few days Rosario will settle down to business again and forget all about these political differences which cause so much noise and alarm.

Our La Plata exchanges contain the terrible particulars of a murder committed there on Saturday night. A gentleman named Lopez who lived with his wife in the upper story of the building occupied by the Fomento Territorial, was awakened late on that night by loud knocking at the hall-door. He jumped out of bed, arming himself with a knife, opened the door, and discovered that a friend had come to bid him good-bye. Lopez expressed surprise and said something to hurt the feelings of his midnight visitor, by name Bazerque. Sharp words were exchanged. It soon came to blows. In the meantime the wife, hearing the noise, came downstairs, and seeing her husband fighting, caught him by the shoulder. Lopez gave a thrust with his knife over his shoulder, struck her in the neck and cut the carotid artery. His wife fell to the ground. Feeling himself freed, he then gave chase to Bazerque, who had run away, but could not reach him. So he returned, and to his horror discovered that the person who had caught him by the shoulder was his wife, whom he had killed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Friday, Feb. 5th.

The fall in the gold market this morning was a surprise, especially as alarmists for the last week have been spreading sinister reports about the elections to come off on Sunday. The market opened heavy and closed very flat; about 21,000 ounces changed hands at the first ring: the price opened at 62.80 and closed weak at 62.20, say 282¼ % premium. Sovereigns were active; about four thousand were sold; the price opened at $19.50, rose to 19.55, and closed at 19.40, say 285 % premium. The difference between ounces and sovereigns to-day was remarkable.

The cheques of the Provincial Bank closed to-day at 44 % discount; those of the National Bank closed at 28 % discount. The Bonos of the La Plata Mortgage Bank closed at 12, say 88 % discount.

Mr. Thomas Hogg, of the London and River Plate Bank, was welcomed to-day on his arrival from Salto and Paysandu. For the last two months Mr. Hogg has been engaged in installing the branch of the bank at Paysandu. He states that the saladero faena is going on slowly up the Uruguay River.

A correspondent enquires what will be the fate of the Municipal Lottery Bonds. We think that these bonds can be converted into new Consolidation Municipal bonds, rated at 80%; this operation ought to improve the value of the Lottery bonds.

The whole market is still wondering when the subscription to the capital of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina will begin: people are amazed that the Board of the Bank do not give some sign of life and explain the causes of delay; not that the market cares much to invest any money in the concern, but from a certain feeling of uneasiness lest the Board agree with the Government that it were better if the Bank remained a state establishment, free from any risky connections with the market. We understand that the honorable gentlemen on the Board are still engaged in a brown study over the internal regulations of the Bank, and until these regulations are accepted no subscription lists can be opened. It appears that there are no grounds to fear that the Bank will fall into the hands of an essentially political or partizan management.

Further advices from the rural districts announce that the yield of wheat this season is most unsatisfactory. In several districts in the West of Buenos Ayres the yield is so bad that the wheat hardly pays for threshing expenses. This unfortunate state of affairs arises from the excessive rains at certain stages of the season, and from the ravages of the 'isoca,' which has done immense injury.

Advices from the district of Trenquelauquen, in the Pampa Central, state that the 'hoppers' are devouring everything; they have played sad havoc with all the 'chacras' and 'quintas,' and are now devouring the grasses; the injury to agricultural and pastoral farmers cannot be exaggerated. Such is the damage done that several estancieros have sent orders to this city for large quantities of maize and alfalfa to feed their sheep. Furthermore, those districts are suffering from a protracted drought that has dried up the very best lands, and animals suffer in consequence.

News from the West and North of B. Ayres shew that 'chacareeros' and 'estancieros' are complaining of the long spell of dry weather. The drought is also affecting to a serious degree the so-called "invernadas"; the lands are dry and bare and many are now daily drawing water from their "jagueles." If the weather does not break it would not be surprising if an "epidemia" broke out in the central and inside districts of the province and carried off thousands of cows and steers.

At Bahia Blanca and Sauce Corto camps are also very dry, and what is worse, such is the dry condition of the lands that camp-fires are frequent, entailing the destruction of stacks of wheat and of alfalfa and maize plantations; the cattle also suffer by the state of affairs.

Locusts have made great ravages in Bahia Blanca and neighbouring camps. These insects have also done great harm in the vineyards of San Juan and Mendoza. In the Rio Negro they have devoured everything in the quintas and chacras, excepting fencing wire and handubay posts.

The produce markets showed great stagnation in wools this morning; buyers backed out, owing to the fall in gold and the very unfavorable advices from Europe, especially from France, Belgium and Germany; even in England the situation of the wool market is very unfavorable. If we bear in mind that the first shipments of this season — say 30,000 bales—were bought by Belgian and French artistes at an average of 5 francs per kilo of washed wool placed in Europe, we may well imagine the losses when compared with present limits cabled from Europe, say 3½ francs per kilo washed of middling wool. The losses in general are calculated at a very heavy percentage, and this accounts for the great caution of purchasers at present. The wool market here this year leaves very heavy losses not only to speculative "acopiadores," to consignees, and exporters, but also to the very producers, the majority of whom have not sold their wools which they hold in deposit. There is already an incipient panic in the market; the deposits in Plaza Consitucion are now quite full, and in the Central Produce Market there is a stock of at least 24 million kilos. Prospects are not satisfactory, and the fall in the premium of gold, on the very eve of the election, increases the gloom in the wool market; the last hope was centred in a rise in gold. The stagnation in the market threatens to continue unless consignees and farmers let go under the pressure of the inevitable.

Saturday, Feb. 6th.

The gold market ruled very hard all morning, in spite of a very heavy supply of gold. Nearly thirty thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $62.10, rose to 62.40, and closed hard at 62.20, say 282% premium. Two thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $19.35, rose to 19.40, fell to 19.27, and closed at 19.30, say 283% premium. One of the heavy dealers in the market began buying heavily this morning; but for these purchases the market might have fallen headlong this morning.

Spanish Bank shares continue quoted at 83; this is an apparent fall of 3 points since last week, but the quotation is ex-dividend, and amounts to a rise. This Bank is doing a large and sound business.

Mr. Melton Prior, the talented special correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, was welcomed to-day on his return from Santa Fe and Entre Rios. Our popular colleague has not been idle; the day after his arrival from Montevideo he started for Rosario and Santa Fé; after visiting the great wheat colonies he started for Palacios to inspect Baron Hirsch's new Jewish settlement in that province. The agent of the Baron, Mr. Cullen, accompanied him on the tour. The colony is situated 15 miles from the Palacios station, and about five hundred families are already settled there, some of them in mud huts, but the majority in very good tents. During the five days Mr. Prior spent there Mr. Cullen was engaged in drawing lots for the distribution of squares of land among the families; we may add that there is not sufficient land for all the applicants. The soil is fertile, splendid black loam, and anything can be made to grow on same. After leaving Palacios, Mr. Melton Prior and his party were regally entertained at the estancia of Mr. Palacios; thence they started for Rafaela and Santa Fé. Answering an invitation of Mr. Chevallier Boutell, he crossed the river to Paraná, where a special train was in waiting with a gay and influential party organized to inspect the Central Entre-Riano Railway. Among the party were Governor Hernandez, his Ministers, Senators, Deputies, Messrs. Hopkins, Thompson, Mux, Mrs. Boutell, Miss Hopkins, Miss Mackern, Messrs. Cullen, Bowden, C. Boutell, etc. etc. The trip lasted three days, and all spent a most pleasant time; balls were organized in the very train. Mr. Melton Prior brings back the best impressions of Entre Rios; he says the Governor, Sr. Hernandez, must be a very popular man, for he was received with open arms wherever he alighted; breakfasts, dinners and balls were given wherever he went. The popular Governor was dressed in English style and shows great partiality to all English customs. He is the only Argentine Governor who can pay his way during the present crisis. All the members of the railway party owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Boutell, whose arrangements were perfect. The English Bondholders are now proprietors of the Central Entre Riano, and they have a splendid property. Mr. Prior says that the line runs through one of the most fertile countries he has ever seen.

The gold market ruled very dull and very weak at the second ring. About six thousand ounces were sold for Monday; the price opened at $62.30, fell to 61.90 and closed flat at 62, say 281 o/o premium. Sovereigns closed at $19.25. All stocks and shares ruled dull.

The Banco del Comercio will begin paying a dividend of 5$ per share on Monday. The Bolsa Building Co. will also pay a final dividend of 5$ per share.

Stagnation was reported in all the produce markets this morning. Only small parcels of wool changed hands at more or less the same prices as yesterday, but the market in reality ruled nominal in the midst of great dullness. The fall in gold, when all expected a heavy rise in the premium, is a bitter pill to consignees and farmers who have enormous quantities of wool in deposit, and which they expect to move when gold goes to $65 to the ounce. Even the cereal market ruled dead-and-alive to-day; maize is also on an incline. European advices continue very unfavourable; the European market appears to have made a dead set against all Argentine staples this season: wool, wheat, maize and hides are falling. The arrivals of wheat this morning amounted to 12,000 bags; the arrivals of wool fell short of 300,000 kilos. Maize was dull; only 6,000 bags arrived. If the fall in gold continue the stagnation in the market will be complete. Some day, however, the wool men must let go, and then a panicky fall may ensue.

Monday, Feb. 8th.

The result of yesterday's elections produced an excellent effect upon the market, reflected in a heavy fall in gold. The results of the voting shew that the conciliation party has triumphed all over the country, except in the province of Buenos Ayres, where the Government party carried everything before it. It remains now to be seen if the Radical Party will swallow the bitter pill of defeat, acknowledge its impotence, and refrain from revolutionary agitation. The Radical Party has been defeated everywhere, a pretty clear proof that it does not rely on the votes of the people or on the vote of public opinion. Yet, there are many who maintain that the Radicals will continue their propaganda and keep up the spirit of resistance.

Talking of yesterday's elections, it strikes one forcibly that a very small fraction of electors attended the polls; there could be no doubt that the threats of certain parties and the war-material accumulated at the churches frightened very many 'conservative' elements away. This may explain how the Radicals won the day in such parishes as Catedral al Norte—the great Mitrista or Acuerdista headquarters in this city. The wonder is that the Radicals did not carry the day everywhere, for the process of intimidation was effective in very many quarters. But for the wholesale voting of Santa Lucia parish, where the Roquista element is preponderant, the Radicals would have won the day, and the fact does not reflect much credit on the voters of the Acuerdo party.

On 'Change the triumph of the conciliation party was greeted by a heavy fall in gold. We for our part believe that if the Radicals had won the elections, the gold market would have fallen quite as heavily. About fifteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring: the price opened at $62, fell steadily to 60.80, and closed at 61, say 274¾ % premium. Two thousand sovereigns were sold at $19 to 18.95, closing at 18.90, say 275 ¾ premium. The market closed weak and heavy.

When the gold market opened this morning opinions were very divided: many believed that yesterday's triumph was a kind of Pyrrhic victory for the conciliation party, in fact a moral defeat. It was only later in the day that Bolsa opinions began to consider the result as a sweeping majority in favour of conciliation, and then followed a heavy fall in gold. One would suppose that too much importance is attached to political influences on the speculation. All appear to forget that many other influences are at work to put up or put down the price of gold. One of the most powerful factors in the gold market must necessarily be the issue of paper money, yet the whole market is prepared to see the Banco de la Nacion Argentina issue millions of shinplasters and pays little heed to the effect of such indiscriminate tampering with the currency. The issue of paper money is far more disastrous than electoral rows.

The R.M.S. Magdalena is in the river; she brings a heavy consignment of sovereigns and a heavy batch of new banknotes for the Banco de la Nacion Argentina. If we look at the rate of exchange, we must confess that it would have been better if the gold had been left in England; with regard to the bank-notes it would be better for this country if they had never been printed. The gold will go back as fast as it has come, but the banknotes will remain and depreciate still more the unfortunate currency. The issue of paper may afford some temporary relief, but the damaging effect must soon be felt in a heavy rise in the gold premium; the wonder is that the market overlooks this.

Another important feature in the market is the drooping state of exchange at a moment when exports should be in full swing and bills plentiful. Meantime, we see exports paralyzed and bills scarce. A comparatively large sterling business was done on Saturday between two banks at 48¼d. on London, about 40,000£. Rates to-day opened weak—the rate on London was quoted at 48 to 48¼d. Francs were done at 5.09. Unless produce begins to move off, the supply of bills in the market will be very limited this month. Discounts are very difficult; the Banco de la Nacion Argentina, it is said, will not begin to discount freely until the middle of the month, when the money market may get easier.

Among the several people who had a very narrow escape last night at the corner of Calles Cangallo and San Martin during the street riot were Sir Vincent Barrington and Mr. Melton Prior, the special corresponent of the *Illustrated London News*; the former was in the middle of the melée as the police charged the mutinous crowd in front of the Radical Club. Bullets were flying in all directions, but fortunately the wielders of the revolvers fired high and the missiles missed the heads in the crowd and were lodged in the walls opposite. The windows of the Creamery and of McClea 's grocery shop were pierced, but nobody was hurt at the time. Later in the evening the Remingtons of the police took effect and wounded several people in the balconies of the Radical Club. Mr. Melton Prior was descending the stairs of the Radical Club as the row began, and was fired at repeatedly in the street and in the balcony from which he witnessed the fray. We are glad to state that no leading banker, merchant or broker was injured during the affair, as they wisely kept indoors and left all the patriotic work to literary men, lame ducks, gutter-snipes and outsiders in general. The money circle kept aloof, as usual.

Business at the second hour was very dull, but there was a break back in the gold market which relieved the monotony of affairs. Ounces opened in a fainting state at 60.60; but it soon transpired that not a cent of gold could be had on time, and this putting fresh vigor into the bullish efforts the price rose steadily to 61.20, at which it closed firm. In stocks the usual "bagatelle" was done.

Tuesday, Feb. 9th.

The fall in gold did not last long, for a sudden reaction seized the market this morning and put the price of the ounce at $62. At a loss to explain the sudden rally in the market, the majority believed that politics were again in a critical condition, although there was not a shadow of foundation to any such report. Seventeen thousand ounces changed hands for cash at the first ring; the price opened at $67.50, fell to 61.40, rose to 62, and closed very hard at 61.90, say 280¾ % premium. Two thousand sovereigns were sold at 19.10 to 19.20, say 281 % premium.

The revulsion of speculative feeling on 'Change to-day was remarkable. Yesterday the atmosphere was so intensely bearish that all looked forward to a steady and heavy fall; to-day, however, a sudden blast seemed to sweep over the market and turn the tide in favor of the bulls. Buyers on time sprang up in all quarters, but few cared to sell; eighty cents 'contango' was paid for the end of the month, and $63 to $63.20 was asked for bargains for the end of March. The reluctance to sell on time was very visible, and is necessarily a very bullish symptom.

Politics are supposed to be in a ferment again, and the excellent impression produced yesterday by the results of Sunday's elections vanished in view of the tone of a certain fraction of the local press "the public believed yesterday that the results of the voting were final, but it now appears that the numerous radical party claim the triumph and are prepared to spare no efforts to enforce their political claims. In other words a period of agitation is ahead and the public mind must still undergo the nervous strain that has taxed the heads and wits of all for the last 18 months.

The exchange market looked faint all morning. In view of the utter stagnation in exports bills ruled scarce and operations were reported on Paris direct at 5.07 francs and on Antwerp at 5.09 frs. Advices from Europe continue very unfavourable and there are few prospects of any great activity in produce unless the gold premium rises to 300% or above: consignees and farmers are waiting for the rise in gold to let go, meantime, they continue storing their produce here and outside. New "barracas" will soon have to be started to meet this hobby of producers: far better for them to sell their wool and buy gold with the paper proceeds.

The money market continues very tight, but there are prospects of relief, since Mr. William Paats has appealed to his colleagues on the Board of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina to reopen discounts. The Board has resolved to begin discounting at the next sitting; this will be welcome news to a very numerous crowd who have been waiting like Penance on a monument for the arrival of the brand-new notes from the London engravers Bradbury and Wilkinson. We suppose that the Bank has now a supply that will last perhaps till the month of May, when a fresh appeal may be made to Congress to grant further issues of paper in order to relieve the chronic pressure in this unfortunate money market.

The following is the report of the Board of Management of the Banco de Italia y Rio de la Plata for the year 1891:—

"The net profits, after making ample allowance for bad and doubtful debts, amounts to $228,558 gold, which we purpose to distribute as follows, after carrying forward $691 20 to 1892:—

4% to Founders, ...	9,114.59
7% to Management	15,950.53
5% to Reserve Fund	11,393.23
84% to Shareholders, viz.—	
$4.00 per share on 30,000 shares	120,000.00
$1.60 per certificate on 44,629 ceitificates 40% paid up	71,406.40
Total	227,864.75

"The working of 1891 has not been as satisfactory as that of previous years, in spite of the constant attention of the management. This result arises from the intense and protracted crisis that affects the country. The extraordinary fluctuations and the high price of gold have delayed the service of the bank's gold debtors; the fall in value of all stocks and real estate, the financial and commercial disasters of the year, and the extraordinary events that have harassed the banks in this market, have created great distrust and placed difficulties in the way of business. Our Bank has suffered materially in consequence, and the Board have borne the fact in mind when reducing considerably the distribution of the amount of profits.

"The Bank holds intact its Reserve and Prevision Funds, amounting in the aggregate to $328,910.60 gold—a figure ample enough to compensate for all eventualities, including the fall in the price of bonds of the nation which figure in the balance-sheet.

"Expenses have increased considerably in view of the new and heavy internal taxes. It is to be hoped that such burdens will be reduced when the general state of affairs improves, rendering them more equitable and less onerous.

"The Bank has resumed its normal march since the month of June, and the Board are glad to state that the number of accounts and the amount of operations show a steady progressive ratio. Before the June events, the Board had drawn up a plan to reduce the capital of the Bank to 5,000,000$ fully paid up. The moment is not opportune for this reform, but the Board will consider the matter this year and call a special meeting to settle the matter.

"In lieu of Mr Pollinini who resigned, the Board has appointed Mr. William Van Eicken Director"

Sir John Pender, chairman of the cable companies working in the Atlantic between this country, Uruguay, Brazil and Europe, has applied to the Argentine Government for permission to construct a telegraph line to connect Buenos Ayres with Chile. The Argentine Minister in London has written to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the companies in London have agged for his good offices in this appeal.

4,228 immigrants and 1,755 passengers arrived last month from foreign ports at this port. Among the number were 234 Israelites.

Wednesday, Feb. 10th.

The gold market ruled about 50 cents to the ounce weaker than yesterday, but there was a very steady feeling in the speculation all morning. The demand for gold on time continued to-day; in view of the scarcity of paper money gold is being passed from month to month at fair rates of interest, and a large business is reported all round in this respect.

The R. M. S. Magdalena landed at Montevideo £100,000 for the London and River Plate Bank, £30,000 for Helguera and Company, £25,000 for E Tornquist, and £30,000 for the British Bank of South America. In her gold consignments for this port we note £30,000 for the German Bank, £60,000 for E. Bunge, and £40,000 for E. Hardt. We understand that the Magdalena landed some gold at Rio also. The bulk of this gold is shipped from London to the Plate to meet the long expected pressure in our exchange market; but it happens that the gold actually arrives at a moment when exchange is tottering at 1/7 above par, when bills are scarce, and the consignments must leave a heavy loss to the shippers. Not only bankers, but merchants and discounters have ordered shipments of gold from abroad. "Trop de zèle"—rather too much speculative zeal is evident in these attempts to help the exchange market; this speculation has also far beyond the market, and it makes one smile to see steamer after steamer arriving at a moment when the exchange rate is tottering and far from warranting imports of specie. The bankers set the example; the smaller fry followed, and all log in the operation. This is another lesson to financiers here and abroad who gauge the market and its requirements over the books on their desks and the turn-over at their counters.

In the month of October, when the ounce rushed to 75$, when Roca and Mitre resigned, and exchange was quoted in the vicinity of 49d., the wiseacres here and in London went off their heads, more or less in the same fashion as our Finance Minister and Mr. Liddersdale, who calculated the average gold premium of 1891 at 150. Voluminous banking correspondence from here and the proverbial financial instinct or intuition of the London leading circle generated the sudden cry to relieve the scarcity of exchange bills in the Plata, a result considered inevitable in view of the proportions of the clip and crop. In reality, the enormous rise in gold in October was the effect of a political panic and speculation: the moment that panic subsided the gold premium rushed down 100 points, since that fall the gold market has ruled steady and exchange, instead of being superabundant, has been steadily shrinking until to-day when we see a market swept clean of bills; meantime, the millions of our London friends arrive by every mail, and it must be confessed that the shining metal fails to produce the slightest impression on the march of gold, although it may tend to increase the perplexity in exchange and increase losses attending the shipment of specie at present. Buenos Ayres has taught London another financial lesson.

Dr. William Stewart, British Consul in Paraguay, was welcomed to-day and enveloped in friends delighted to see him after several years absence. The popular consul has come down to Buenos Ayres for a week only. He states that affairs in Paraguay are progressing steadily in spite of the crisis and hard times; although state lands are being hawked about for a song, central properties in the populous districts still command a high price. One of the most satisfactory signs of progress is the field offered to workmen; there is plenty of work on all sides. The Government is retrenching in a vigorous manner; salaries have been reduced 50 % and the personnel is considerably diminished. This energetic policy of the Government has caused dissatisfaction in some quarters, and many apprehend that Paraguayans settled on Argentine territory are hatching a revolution. All the recent difficulties that arose between the Government and the British railway company that runs the line between Asuncion and Villa Rica have been amicably settled, and there is a general opinion that the company in London had not all the right on its side. Two passenger and one goods train leave Asuncion daily for Villa Rica; on Sundays and feast days excursion trains are run and crowds fill the cars; the company are doing a large traffic business. Mr. Featherstone is still in Asuncion representing the Land Company. Mr. Duff, of the railway, has his head-quarters in Villa Rica. Our old friend Commodore Davison, who figured in the American Civil War, in the Franco-Prussian War in the Baltic, and for so many years in the Argentine navy and its torpedo department, is still in his baronial home of Villa Rica, where his hospitality is proverbial. Mr. Busk, so long connected with Paraguayan enterprise, has settled in London. The National Bank has now sole control of the issue of paper and has amalgamated with the Commercial Bank. The Paraguay Bank of the River Plate is doing a small discount business. The heat in Asuncion is great, and Consul Stewart finds the temperature here very chilly. We wish the popular Consul a pleasant stay in our midst and hope he will be induced to prolong it.

The Committee of the City Improvement Works have sent in to the Ministry of Interior their monthly budget of expenses, $60,160% paper and 14,050$ gold. This does not include 720$% per month for sundy expenses.

The following report on the state of the freight market is from Messrs. Williams & Co.'s circular, and will be read with interest:—

Steamers—Owing to the continued depression in European markets for all our products, freights have declined in a more serious manner than could have been expected. The shipments of wool have been so small that the regular lines have been unable to maintain our last month's quotation of 20 francs, and outsiders have accepted 16 to 17½ frs. as the best obtainable. Wheat and linseed have been shipped at 20 francs per ton for Antwerp and Dunkirk, although the nominal rate to-day is 25 francs. For full cargoes of wheat from Rosario, merchants find themselves fully supplied with tonnage for all their requirements, and steamers lately arrived have had to accept considerably reduced rates in order to induce merchants to charter. We quote to-day 24s nominal for prompt steamers from Rosario to St. Vincent for orders, 28s for March. April tonnage with a very slack demand.

Prospects—This paucity of business at the present season must per force bring about a smart reaction in the future; it may probably be postponed for a month or two, as the coming elections may cause such fluctuations in the value of the currency that business will be exceptionally difficult, but for April and May we think that a better demand for tonnage must rule. It may be noted that although the demand for tonnage during the last two months has been much below the general expectation, all the steamers that have come to the Plate have left with full cargoes of produce; none have left in ballast.

Sailers—With the exception of a few charters for linseed, there has been little or nothing done in cereals; merchants having supplied themselves with tonnage beforehand. 24s wheat, 25s linseed is nominally the rate from Rosario; 2s more from Santa Fé; 17 to 18s from the Boca. A few vessels have been taken up for wheat from Bahia Blanca, and we expect that a better demand from thence may shortly spring up. Rates for hay from Rosario to Rio Janeiro and Santos have improved, and the demand continues. There is but little offering at the moment for the United States. Vessels suitable for salted hides are now looked for, and we expect that the scarcity will be shortly felt and rates advance.

Principal exports from Montevideo during the month of January 1892—

7,304 bales wool
324 do shepskins
118 do hair
61 do hide-cuttings
1,035 pipes tallow
43,209 salted hides
73,551 dry hides
12,000 dry kips
22,640 horns
38,443 bales beef, etc.
1,500 live sheep

Thursday, Feb. 11th.

At an early hour a rumor ran round that the conciliation party had finally hit upon a presidential candidate who would meet with the sympathies of all the contending factions. As the rumor sped round the hall a bearish influence followed in its trail, and the gold market opened in a fainting condition. We must, however, wait for eventualities to develop before any definite opinion can be offered on a political candidate who is credited with claims on the votes of all; when such a candidate is nominated we shall be in a better position to gauge the proportions of the unanimity that is attributed to him, while he keeps in the background. It may be inferred that a politician who can rely on the support of all factions cannot rely on much direct support in any of them; he may be looked upon as a last resource, distasteful to all individually and merely accepted collectively when none of the favourites have a chance of election. All's well that ends well.

About eleven thousand ounces changed hands for cash: the price opened at $61.30, fell to 61, and closed somewhat firmer at 61.40, say 277¼ % premium. Fourteen hundred sovereigns were sold at $19 to 18.95, closing at 18.90, say 276 % premium. The market opened very weak this morning, but there was a bullish rally towards the close of the first ring.

Messrs. C. E. Cullen and A. Roth have applied to the National Government for "personeria juridica" for the Jewish Colonisation Association formed in London not long ago under the patronage of Baron Hirsch, the well-known Jewish millionaire. As the appeal has been sent to the Government in the original English text the Argentine Attorney of the Treasury has informed the Government that the document must be translated by a sworn translator. Furthermore, the Attorney calls attention to the fact that only eight persons form the company; meantime, the Argentine Commercial Code fixes the minimum of signatures at ten. These deficiencies must be filled before the Government can grant the appeal of the representatives of the Company.

Advices from Paraguay state that colonies are being started along the railroad between Pessoa and Villa Rica, and that the results up to the present have been most satisfactory. These colonies will supply the railroad with plenty of traffic.

Affairs in the Mount appear to be going from bad to worse. It appears that the Herrera Government is now obliged to lean on the military element, which is at present in a very unruly frame of mind. If this be the case, a "pronunciamiento" cannot be distant. Meantime, it is satisfactory to see the religiosity with which part of the Customs is deposited daily in the London and River Plate Bank.

The gold premium in Paraguay is at 450 per cent: in other words 400 gold dollars are worth 550$ paper. The paper circulation amounts to five million dollars nominal, all Government issue, through the National Bank. The Government could redeem the currency with a few hundred thousand pounds.

It is stated that the ironclads in course of construction in England for the Argentine Government will soon be ready to leave for these shores. The War-Minister at first intended sending officers and crews to Europe to bring them out, but owing to the heavy extra expenditure of such commission, it is probable that the builders will send out the iron-clads and deliveer them here in the river. This would, no doubt, entail great economy. The iron-clads in question are the 9 de Julio and the Independencia, both of a smaller and weaker type than the Almirante Brown, the flag-ship of the Argentine navy.

The carrying out of the Judge's decree against the Banco Constructor was not as simple a matter as might be supposed in this law-abiding country, and notwithstanding the presence of the officers of the law in full legal regimentals, a strong force of police had to be called in to put Mr. Gartland in possession of his property last week. The tenants asserted that since December the Bank collected in advance, and that until their terms were up they would give no possession to the Judge or any other man. Rather than press matters too hard, Don Pedro offered terms to every family acknowledging his proprietorship, a graceful act that was received by some with effusion, but a few there were (employees of the Bank) who would not listen to reason or generosity, until their barred doors had been knocked down, the windows smashed in, and all their goods and chattels landed in the street.

Friday, Feb. 12th.

Gold fell heavily this morning owing to the improved state of local politics. Twenty thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at $61, fell to 60.30, and closed at 60.50, say 271¾ o/o premium. Three thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $18.90, fell to 18.75, and closed at 18.80, say 273 o/o premium. The market closed with a slight bullish rally.

The Attorney-General, Dr. Sabiniano Kier, has reported favourably on the request of the River Plate New Fresh Meat Company, Limited, to allow the name to be changed to the River Plate Fresh Meat Company, Limited, thus eliminating the adjective 'new.' The Attorney-General states that the alteration was authorized at a meeting of shareholders, and does not in the least alter the Company's charter.

The National Government objects to the winding-up of the La Tejedora Sud-Americana, as the Attorney-General has not been supplied with the public notices of the meeting, which, according to law, should be published in two newspapers of this city. Until these notices are provided the liquidation of the Company must stand over.

Engineer Barabino has reported favourably on Messrs. Madero's proposal to widen the western embankment of the South Basin. He agrees with the Port concessionaires that the present highway is too narrow, that the embankment is suffering from crush of traffic, and that a wider berth must be given to vehicles, to prevent accidents from collision with the trains that run along the embankment. Thus the Government inspector and the Government engineer support the views of Messrs. Madero in this question, and the shipping community will be glad to see the contemplated improvement carried out immediately.

Messrs J. Cuenca and Company have offered the National Government to take over for their own private account the working and supervision of the General Roca Canal in the Rio Negro vally. These gentlemen want a ten years' contract and are prepared to pay the Government rent at the rate of $1000% per annum. They promise also to build a large and new reservoir with sufficient supply of water to meet all the requirements of the colony on that spot. Tariffs shall be fixed alter consulting the National Government. The proposal is a plausible one; the canal is of little value to the Government or to the colony as it stands to-day.

The Jockey Club have applied to the Government for the title deeds of the lands granted for racing purposes by act of 7th March 1888. The Jockey Club have carried out all the stipulations of that act; furthermore, they have spent $800,000 in improving the grounds and building stands. The Club consider that the title deeds should be signed on the understanding that the grounds shall always form part of Palermo Park and that, in return for all the improvement the Club have made and are bound still by law to make, the lands and appurtenances will remain in the hands of the Club. We believe that these lands must remain state property and can only be sold by special law of Congress; the Jockey Club is merely entitled to the use of these lands in return for improvements made.

Our colleague *El Diario* states that Baron Hirsch has bought thirteen leagues of land in Lincoln belonging to Messrs. Vincent Casares and Sons for 800,000$, say at the rate of 61,400$ per league. The wealthy Baron, our colleague adds, has bought all the stock on the estancia for 1,200,000$%; thus the total purchase amounts to two million dollars. This property belonged formerly to Mr. Casabasa, who sold it to Mr. V. Casares; it will now be turned into a Jewish Colony. The price paid for the land sounds very cheap.

It appears that the popular consignees who met yesterday in the top parlors of the Bolsa made tremendous disclosures as to the wholesale robberies going on at present on goods trains. It would be well if railway managers applied to Messrs Souza Martinez and Castaign for particulars and endeavored to put an end to an abuse that is exhausting the patience of consignees.

The Caja de Conversion are at last opening their eyes to the dangers of fraudulent or clandestine issues of paper money in the provinces. The Caja has sent a circular note to the several Governments warning them of the strict terms of the law. The warning was necessary.

The La Plata Mortgage Bank issues Bonos which are very like currency. Now we hear that the printing-presses of the La Plata Museum are tur

THEATRES.

POLITEAMA ARGENTINO—Gran Compañia de Opereta y Opera Comicas, Funcion todos los Martes, Jueves, Sabado y Domingos y dias de Fiesta.

TEATRO NACIONAL—Compania de Opera Comica Inglesa Empresa E. Cleary

TEATRO DE LA COMEDIA—Empresa Pastor Garrido. Gran Compañia comica de Zarzuela,director de Orquesta D. Enrique Gil.

Martes 16—El Mismo Demonio, 2° acto de la misma, Con Permiso del Marido, El Beson del Sevillano.

JARDIN DEL BUEN RETIRO—Antes de Costasiempo, Empresa Juan Orejon, Gran Compañia Española de Zarzuela seria, Comica y de Baile

Martes 16—Un Pleito, Los Carboneros, Las Escocesas, ¡Como Esta la Sociedad!

THEATRE NOVEAUTES—Calle Lavalle entre Esmeralda y Suipacha Compañia Francesa de Operetas de Vaudeville.

Martes 16—Sueño Dorada, Ya Somos Tres, Mil Duros y mi Muger, Chateau Margaux.

GRAN CIRCO, HERMANOS CARLO:—Hoy y Mantevideo, Funciones todas las Noches, Domingos y dias de Fiesta dos Funciones.

Hoy Juan Moreira

British and American Benevolent Society.

The Committee have pleasure in announcing that Mr. Melton Prior, 'War Correspondent of the "Illustrated London News," has kindly consented to give a Lecture

On Tuesday 16th February

In the Hall of the Operaio Italiano

Calle Cuyo

Subject: "The Soudan War and Nile Expedition" as delivered before H M. Queen Victoria, H.R. H. the Prince of Wales, and Members of the Royal Family. The Lecture will be illustrated by sixty-three of Mr. Melton Prior's original sketches taken on the spot,enlarged to 20 feet-square.

Tickets of admission $3 m/n which will be obtainable at Messrs. Mackern's Library, Calle Florida; and Mr. John Grant's, Plaza Cargallo, on and after Saturday 13th February.

RONALD BRIDGETT,
Hon. Sec.

Barracas English Institute.

The Half Yearly General Meeting will be held on Wednesday evening 17th inst. at 8 p.m., for election of Officers etc. for ensuing year, audit accounts and other important business. Members are particularly requested to attend.

H. G. BENNETT,
Hon. Sec.
264 fb10 17

Harry's CONCERT HALL
Calle 25 de Mayo No. 428

The best attractive talent employed to please the public, Robert Colburn, Serio-comic Song and Dancer, Banjo Bones and Tambourine player.

Assisted by other English and French artists
584 fb8 m8

ON 'CHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 15th.

The week opened this morning with a quicky fall in the gold market. The Bolsa was crowded and lots of new faces were to be seen in appearance at the door of the Liquidation parlor and at the railings, where gutternspipes cluster every day in the year. At a glance one could detect that something was in the wind, and the full force of political gold was felt at the ring. All our sympathies are with the bears, but we much fear that the call fry and some tolerable outsiders have gone beyond their depth, and will soon have to face the consequences, for politics, it is understood, are settling down very rapidly, and the candidature of Dr. Luis Saenz Peña is gaining ground. Generals Roca and Mitre support the new candidate, and their two families will follow their example. People like Change view with favor this fresh political evolution, but there is a dull reluctance in many quarters that we shall see some other political change before the elections. It cannot be said that the gold of bankers or merchants is putting down the premium; the pressure comes from other quarters, but this fact makes the fall suspicious and essentially speculative.

Nineteen thousand ounces changed hands at the first ring; the price opened at 59.70, rolled down to 59 and closed at 59.30, say 2644 o/o premium. Over one thousand sovereigns were sold; the price opened at $18.50, fell to 18.35 and closed at 18.45, say 266 o/o premium. There was quite a panic in the gold market at one moment, and when the price of the ounce fell to 59 it looked as the gold market was ready for a heavy plunge: a bullish rally, however, ensued, and the price rose to 59.40, closing at 59.30. Political brokers maintain that gold must fall headlong; the commercial element is of different opinion, especially in view of the impending disbursements of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina and its numerous branches throughout the country.

The sudden rise in the price of Patriotic Bonds led many to suppose that there was an intimate connection between the improvement in politics and the price of the stock; others maintained that the rise in quotations is the signal for the opening of the subscription to the capital of the new bank. The stock opened at 60, rose to 61¼, but closed at the opening rate. The stock advanced and receded in leaps and bounds, ruling most erratic all morning. About two hundred thousand of these bonds were sold this morning, a comparatively heavy business for one ring.

National Cedulas A gold changed hands at 25.90 and 25¼. La Plata Cedulas were a shade firmer than on Saturday; Series L, M and N closed at 26.10 O at 26.80.

Exchange market was somewhat easier to-day, but operations did not amount to much. Discounts were difficult.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares on the first ring to-day:—

South American Ounces—
For cash.... 18,628 at 59.70-60-50-30-20-10-20-30-20 40-20-10-59 - 59.10-20-40-30 20-10-20-30 - 40-30

Sovereigns—
For cash.... £3958 at 18.50-40-35 - 40-45

Patriotic Bonds—
For cash.... 139,100 at 60-60.50-60.80-61-61.50-30 - 60.50.60.00.

For 16.... 30,000 at 60.20-60.00-61-60.50

National Hypothecary Cedulas—
For cash..A gold 48,000 at 25.90-50

Provincial Cedulas—
For cash...K 16,100 at 27-26.90
For cash.. L 12,000 at 26.90
For cash..M 58,200 at 26.70-80-90
For cash..N 38,000 at 26.70-80-70 - 80-90
For cash..O 11,500 at 26.80

The purchase of the Casares estancia by Baron Hirsch for two million dollars is denied. It is amusing to think that at the time every minute detail of the purchase, of land and stock, was published in the columns of our colleagues.

With regard to speculative charters the following remarks, which we extract from Mr. Printzenskold's Rosario shipping circular, will be read with interest: "Many vessels, not only in the River Plate but also in Rio and Santos, have been chartered by River Plate shippers on spec. at from 28s. to 31s. during the months of November and December 1891 to load grain for Europe. This speculation was a failure and several of these vessels have since been re-chartered to proper merchants; a good many remain still unchartered. The vessels already rechartered have been placed at about 6s. less than the original rate, which difference is supposed to be made good to the ship by the speculating broker.

The British barque Kirkmichael of 700 tons burthen, was chartered at Buenos Ayres to load grain here for Europe at 30s. per ton. In this case the charter did not appear as charterer—the charter-party bore the signature of a broker as charterer and shipper.

The captain considering his vessel unseaworthy chartered, engaged a tugboat and brought her to Rosario—Lay days for loading commenced on the 10th of January, but no representative of the charterers could be found. The very charterer's name was entirely unknown in the River Plate exporting houses, and the cargo was forthcoming; so, after having waited nearly 20 days, the captain went personally to Buenos Ayres. But satisfaction he got there I can't say, but what's certain is that, on his return to Rosario, he chartered his ship at 12s. less per ton, but this time to a well known mercantile firm of Rosario.

"The 12s. difference in freight represents in this case a loss of £900 to the owners, this without counting the time lost, that's to say if the original charterers fail to make good the difference. Whatever the case may be, I would recommend ship-owners and ship-masters to enquire well as to the respectability of the shipbroker they engage, as well as to the standing of the merchant who signs as charterer promising to ship the cargo, and in no case to accept charter-parties signed by the broker as charterer.

"According to the Articles 105 and 107 of the Argentine Commercial Code, a broker has no right to speculate in charters, and if a shipmaster after accepting a broker as charterer has to use him for nonfulfilment of charter-party, he will get no satisfaction, as the charter is illegal.

"The wheat comes in very slow from the colonies, so it is very likely that the shipping thereof will continue up to the end of August, and, as the maize crop promises to be fair, vessels can count upon employment to carry grain up to the end of October. Present rates may be quoted at 22 to 23 shillings for wheat per sailers and 24 to 25s. per steamers.

"Vessels to carry hay to Rio and Santos are in demand at 4 dollars U S. gold for Rio and 5 for Santos. Tonnage is also wanted for a couple of bone cargoes. Saladero produce is late this year, so there will hardly be any enquiry for tonnage to carry hides and tallow before the middle of February. Rates will probably open at 32½ to 35s. for hides from ports in the River Uruguay and at 30 to 32½ from saladeros on the River Plate Coast."

Mr. J. B. Medici has sent a bill to the Government to the amount of 10,000$m/n for laying down the mains at the South Basin for the supply of pipe water.

Mr. J. B. Repetto has bought from Messrs. Devoto three thousand mestizo steers at reserved price.

Messrs. Collet and Llambi sold at auction yesterday 22 building sites on the Avenida Montes de Oca and Calle Sarmiento in Barracas at 10.25$ to 4.40$ per square yard.

14,317 hectares of land in General Laprida have been sold for 150,000$m/n.

Telegrams from Rio quote exchange on London at 11⅞d.

Advices from Venado Tuerto state that locusts have invaded that locality in incredible numbers. All the lands, wire fences, posts, houses, etc. are covered with the destructive insects. They have devoured the maize fields but left the alfalfa untouched. The locusts are travelling from South to North.

The cheques of the Provincial Bank closed to-day at 43 %. Those of the National Bank were quoted for some time at 30 % discount, but closed at 29 %. Nothing was done in cheques of the English banks: there were sellers at 29 % discount. Bonos of the La Plata Mortgage Bank were quoted at 11¼—say 88¾% discount.

The contango on gold operations today ranged from 70 cent up to end of month to 1.50$ up to end of March.

The gold marked ruled steady at the second ring; twelve thousand ounces were sold for to-morrow: the price opened at 59,50$, fell to 59,40$, rose to 59,60$, and closed at 59,50$. Two thousand sovereigns were sold: the price opened at 18,45$ and closed at 18,43$. La Plata Cedulas were firmer. Some Argentine Gas Shares were sold at 49.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares to-day at the second ring :—

South American Ounces—
Feb. 16th.... 12,264 at 59.50-40-50-60 50-40-50.

Sovereigns—
Feb. 16th.. £2224 at 18.45-50-45-40 45-42-46-43

Patriotic Bonds—
Feb. 16..... 72,600 at 60.30-60.00 - 60.50
Feb. 29..... 20,000 at 60.60-61
Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—
Feb. 16 ..K 10,000 at 26.90
Feb. 16 ..L 26,200 at 26 80-90.
Feb. 16 ...M 50,000 at 26.80.
Feb. 16 ..N 63,000 at 26.90-80.
Feb. 16 ..O 50,000 at 26.80.
Feb. 16 ..P 14,500 at 27-27.10
Bonos del Banco Hipotecario Capital—
Feb. 16.... 1800 at 42
Argentine Gas Co.—
Feb. 16.... 120 at 49
Catalinas Moles—
Feb. 16.... 100 at 6.80.

Auction to-morrow—100 shares Argentino Tramway.

Auctions will be the order of the day next month. Auctioneering notices fill the columns of our colleagues. The National Mortgage Bank alone will sell eighty properties on which 1,347,000$ gold and 380,000$ paper were loaned. The Banco Hipotecario de la Capital will sell six properties on which 281,394$ gold were lent.

Advices from Gualeguaychu state that Mr Spangenberg has purchased 40,000 ks of wool at $8.75 the ten kilos. All this wool is from the Calderon Estancia, near Gualeguay. The same gentleman has purchased about 80,000 kilos from the Villar, Correa, Rodriguez and other estancias in the same department, at 8 to 9 dollars per ten kilos.

The Nelson Line s.s. Highland Glen sailed on Saturday, 13th inst., for Liverpool, with—

39,229 carcases frozen mutton
1,387 boxes frozen kidneys
6,548 cases meats
512 do oleo
20,000 horns
11,664 bags wheat
1,019 do barley
4,619 do bran
799 do linseed
355 do linseed-cake
57 bales wool
28 do sheepskins
750 live sheep

The returns of the Custom House to-day amounted to

Imports.....	$228,072.75
Exports	24,377.07
	$252,405.82

	Gold.	$ m/n.
Returns of the month up to date..	—	3,193,728.39
Same time last year	—	627,030.16
Difference in favor of Feb. 1891.....	—	—
Difference in favor of Feb. 1892.....	—	2,466,689.23
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	—	9,883,152.51
Same period of last year....	4,593.44	5,834,706.68
Difference in favour 1891.	4,593.44	
Difference in favor of 1892	—	4,048,646.23

The Minister of Finance has fixed the rate of gold at 355 for payment of Customs dues.

Arrivals at the Central Produce Market—

Feb. 14.

	Kilos.
Wool.....	190,862
Ox hides.....	9,515
Sheepskins.....	22,185
Hair.....	776
Horse-hides.....	509
Salted horse hides.	4,800
Maize.....	62,300
Wheat.....	29,300
Grease	1,550
Bones	5,000
By carts—	
Wool.....	12,000
By lighters—	
Wool	22,765

Sales at the Central Produce Market:—

Lanas finas—11.700 kilos at 7.80 por Duggan hnos; 4,000 id a 8.80 por Novoa.

Lana borrega fina—2000 kilos a $ 7.00, por C. e Iribarnd; 1500 id id 7.60, id L. Novoa.

Lana borrega fina con carretilla—1300 ks. a $ 6.00 por L Novoa.

Cueros lanares consumo—60 docenas $ 0,88 por C. e Iribarne.

Cueros lanares desechos—40 docenas $ 0,68 por C. e Iribarne.

Sales at the South Market—

Lanas finas—22.000 kilos a $ 10.10 por M. J. Parera, 6.000 id 8,8.50 id L. Novoa, 8000 id 8.60 id Mautalen y Hno.

Lana Lincoln—3000 kilos a $11.50 por M P Parera

Cueros nonatos de consumo—60 docenas a 1.00 por Mautalen Hnos; 50 id 0.95 id P Beasley.

Cueros lanares desechos—30 docenas a $0.80 por Mautalen hnos; 40 id 0.75 id S Beasley.

Cueros de potro—30 cueros a $4,30 por M Mendez.

Prices at the produce markets:—

CENTRAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Lana fina 7.00 á 9.50, id lincoln 8.30 á 10.00, id borrega lincoln 7.00 á 10.50 id fina 5.50 á 7.80, id barriga 4.00 á 5.00 id negra 6.00 á 7.00; cueros lanares pelados consumo 0.60 á 0.72, id capachos 0.25, id estacion 0.60 á 0.98, id desechos 0.58 á 0.70, id epidemia 0.20 á 0.20; id nutria 3.00 á 4.00; id potro 3,80 á 4.20; id cordero 1.80 á 2.50; id vacunos estilo campo 6.30 á 7.30, id matadero 6.80 á 7.50; id becerro 6.00 á 6.50; id nonatos 9.00 á 10.00; cerda de potro 13.00 á 14.00 id vacuna 7.00 á 9.00; pluma de avestruz 4.00 á 5.50.

CONSTITUCION MARKET.

Lana fina 7.20 á 9.50, id lincoln 8.80 á 11.00, id borrega lincoln 8.30 á 16 10, id fina 6.30 á 8.30, id barriga 4.00 á 5.00, id negra 6.00 á 7.00; cueros lanares pelados consumo 0.60 á 0.75, id capachos 0.20 á 0.25, id estacion consumo 0.70 á 1.00, id desechos 0.60 á 0.82, id epidemia 0.20 á 0.25; id nutria 4.00 á 5.00; id potro 3.80 á 4.30; id cordero 1.70 á 2.50; id vacunos estilo de campo 6.40 á 7.40; id matadero 6.80 á 7.60; id becerro 5.00 á 5.50; id nonato 9.00 á 10.00; cerda de potro 10.00 á 12.00; id vacuna 7.00 á 10.00; pluma de avestruz 4.00 á 5.00.

ONCE DE SETIEMBRE.

Semilla de nabo 1.40 á 1.66; id de lino 1.30 á 1.60, maiz morocho 5.00 á 6.00, id amarillo 4,80 á 5.50; trigo barleta 12,60 á 12.60, id frances 12.50 á 12.60, id frances 9.80 á 10 50 tusela 12.00 á 12.20, id coast 12.80; afrecho 3.80 á 4.00; afrechillo 3.50 á 3.80; centeno 10.00 á 12.00; alpiste 1.80 á 2.50; avena 7.00 á 7.50; cebada 6.80 á 7.50; harina marca cero 2.40 á 2.45, id especial 2.05 á 2.15; pasto 30 á 34, id mezcla 21 á 28.

DEATH.

On the 25th December, at Turnstead House, Simondstone, near Padiham, Alexander McGhie, aged 59 years.

La Platense Flotilla Co., Ld

NOTICE OF SAILINGS FROM BUENOS AYRES.
For week ending Sunday, Feb. 21.

	For Montevideo at 6.00 p.m.	For Salto and Stations at 10a.m.
Monday.... 15	COSMOS	—
Tuesday... 16	EOLO	AURORA
Wednesday 17	SATURNO	—
Thursday.. 18	VENUS	COSMOS
Friday..... 19	— —	—
Saturday.. 20	EOLO	—
Sunday.... 21	—	VENUS

For Corrientes, Asuncion and Stations 'From the Barzena Sud at 10 a.m.

Sunday.... 21 SATURNO

For Bahia Blanca from the Boca at 10 a.m.
Thursday 18th POMONA
'For Patagones direct from the Boca. at 10 a.m.
Thursday 18.... MERCURIO

J. MURRAY TULLOCH,
General Manager.

THOMAS WOOD & CO.
161—Malpu—161

Chilled Tramway, Waggon and Trolley Wheels, Tram Coach fittings of all classes, Gun metal fittings. Pumps, Pulleys, Leather Belting, Suction and delivery hose. Galvanized Pipes and fittings, and General Engineers' and Contractors' Stores.

365 m12 s12

✠ Novena

A Novena of Masses for the repose of the soul of the late William Murphy, will commence in the Parish Church of Salto on Friday 12th February at 8 o'clock, and will end on Tuesday 23rd. Friends are invited.

228 fb9 23

A NOVENA of Masses, commencing on the 13th February, will be offered in the Parish Church of Las Heras for the repose of the soul of the late Michael Healy. On the last day, or say the 22nd, there will be a High Mass at half-past ten o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

n231 9 22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Second hand clothes, boots etc. bought and sold Please apply by letter or personally to Michael, Cuyo 1058.

366 15 m15

Auctions will be the order of the day next month. Auctioneering notices fill the columns of our colleagues. The National Mortgage Bank alone will sell eighty properties on which 1,347,000$ gold and 380,000$ paper were loaned. The Banco Hipotecario de la Capital will sell six properties on which 281,394$ gold were lent.

A Situation wanted by a respectable girl as housemaid or Nurse. Apply Calle Medrano 123 Almagro. 365 15 18

WANTED a general servant for a small English family. Apply Calle Artes 1384.

WANTED a housemaid. Apply Calle Suipacha 9, Belgrano. Tram paid. 379 15 19

WANTED for Montevideo a general servant, Irish woman, for all service of short family. Apply Florida 171. 381 15 18

TO LEE in Almagro, two squares from Rivadavia tramway station,a nicely furnished sitting and bedroom combined facing street. Apply J L, Casilla 1501, ciudad. 380 15 22

TO LET two small furnished rooms at $22 per month each, house of private family. Apply 1060 Calle Santa Fe between Cerrito and Artes. 375 15 18

ROOMS to let, one or two, Calle Yapeyu 81, Almagro. 376 15 16

TO LET—In the house of a German family, a nice furnished room. Apply Calle Europa 869. 403 fb15 18

WANTED—A situation by a very good cook; good recommendations. Apply L R, this office. n383 15 18

WANTED—A situation as nurse in a family returning to England. Apply to Harwich, this office. n371 15 18

MOTHER and Daughter want situations as cook and housemaid. Apply 3036 Calle Rivadavia. n384 15 18

A Married Couple offer their services; man as coachman or other work and wife as plain cook or housemaid. Apply at Calle 60 A No. 244, entre Azcuenaga y Andes. n364 15 19

ENGLISH GOVERNESS wanted to give lessons in English to several girls. Apply Rivadavia 6491, Flores, from 9 to 12 a m. n372 15 18

UN JOVEN de 17 años, recien salido de colegio, desea encontrar una colocacion en una casa de comercio inglesa; sin pretensiones a sueldo. Dirigirse a F P, Calle Presidente No. 550, Boca. n378 15 29

A German Gardener is open for an engagement on estancia; long experience in this country and best references. Apply Harcourt, this office. n374 15 18

SIRVIENTA que conoce algo de la cocina y un muchacho de 15 años se necesitan para el servicio de dos personas, en Belgrano. Ocurrir 18 Chacabuco, en Belgrano. n389 15 18

Experienced Nurse wanted for an infant. Apply Quinta Videla, Flores, corner of Flores and Belgrano. n390 15 18

WANTED—By a gentleman who has large business connections in the River Plate and Brazil, can give first-class recommendations and speak five different languages, to go in with some good business house. Direct to Traveller, Poste Restante. n391 15 18

A Young Lady offers her services to teach English either in a school or private family; has had long experience and can present good testimonials. Address M F, Estacion Central, c/o E Larsen. n392 15 m15

WANTED—A young clean servant for general housework for a small family. 308 Montes de Oca. n395 15 18

WANTED—A good general servant who understands plain cooking; English preferred. Apply Piedad 1838. n400 15 18

SOCIO ó Comanditario—Se desea encontrar con un capital de treinta o cuarenta mil pesos m/n, para establecer aqui una industria nueva y de porvenir seguro, que seria unica en el pais. Se trata de un articulo de mucho consumo, que dejaria gran utilidad. El solicitante es vendedor de ese articulo, que introduce desde mucho tiempo, y que conoce muy bien. La maquinaria esta pronto para ser mandada de Europa, y se podria en breve tiempo dar principio a los trabajos. Ocurrir por mas datos al interesado, Calle Venezuela 691, casa introductora. n396 15 18

TO LET—In a quinta, one or two well furnished rooms, with good bath and other conveniences. Avenida Montes de Oca 707. n386 15 18

TO LET—One or two comfortably furnished front rooms, with bath, etc, at a moderate rent. Calle Industria 1546, close to Montes de Oca. n385 15 18

FOR SALE—Side saddle, nearly new; also an ice chest, 3 ft. x 2 ft. Rix, Maipu 384. n394 15 18

Furnished to HouseLet, altos

The above is nicely situated, well furnished, only two squares from Calle Santa Fe tramway and with every convenience for an English family. Further information can be had by applying Florida 906. n377 15 xp

TO LET—A nicely furnished bedroom with gas and attendance, in the house of an English family. Apply Corrientes 709. n395 15 18

TO LET—Rooms, furnished, with board in an English family, with gas and bathroom; suitable for a married couple. 2055 Cordoba. n401 15 22

TO LET—A pretty house recently built, tramways, gas, aguas corrientes, bathroom, patios, mosaic vestibule, plastered ceilings, situated in the Boulevard Belgrano 3431. Keys there. For particulars Calle Lima 189; moderate price. 382 f 15 18

TO LET—Handsomely furnished, airy apartments with board in an English-German family, strictly private. Gas and bathroom. No children; central position. Apply Calle Uruguay 1082. 369 f 15 m 15

TO LET—Three nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with balcony to the street, for family or single gentlemen, with board if required; private house. Apply Juncal 905, corner Suipacha. 397 f 15 18

SE AQUILA—Una linda sala y ante sala para escritorio o familia y dos amuebladas una de $35 y una de $18 en la Calle Lavalle 673. 387 f 15 18

Good Busines.

For sale a fine large site at 30 minutes' journey from this city, surrounded by quintas and fine buildings. Half the price will be received in Provincial Bank cheques at par. Apply at Calle Mejico No. 1177. 388 f 15 26

DONNA—Address me, Fabrica de Lenguas, General Lavalle, Ajo. Am anxiously waiting. With love.—D. n373 15 18

WILLIAM ERNEST MASSEY,

is considered to be in a position to afford information which may prove of great service, he is, therefore, urged to place himself at once in communication with

F. H. M.

c/o Ravenscroft Rowland & Mills, 559 Piedad, Buenos Ayres, who will supply details of what is required, and will consider all communications made to him confidential. 393 fb15

HOUSTON LINE

HERACLIDES—Se previene a los consignatarios de la siguiente carga por este vapor, que esta sera puesta en las plazoletas del Dique No. 2 por cuenta, riesgo y responsabilidad de los mismos.

T en diamante 25 atados flejes a J. Ritchie.
S colorado 1115 barras fierro, S colorado 292 atados fierro y flejes a la Orden.
C. M. HUERGO Y CIA. Agentes,
Reconquista 425.
398 fb15 18

DR. MACKSEY

having returned from Europe has reopened his studio at

242—SUIPACHA—242

Consultation from 1 to 2 p.m.
370 fb15 mh15

X X

I beg to inform the public that I have been instructed by Guglielmo Stefano, Esq., to sell at public auction all of his very valuable imported furniture

On Friday 19th February

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon
at his private house
1143 - ANDES - 1143
between Santa Fe and Arenales

The house will be on exhibition from Wednesday 17th early in the morning, and it may be visited every day till 10.30 in the evening, so that all parties may closely inspect this menage.

The catalogues with complete details may be obtained from Wednesday 17th in the same house and my offices Piedad 556.

DRAWING ROOM—Grand upright German piano, very costly; 1 brass sounding board and crossed cords, maker Steinwey; sofa suite Luis XV. in Genoa velvet,

magnificent chandeliers, lantern and brackets

Brussels carpets, splendid bedroom suite complete Henri II., solid walnut and oak; bevelled glasses, other first class household effects; most elegant and solid dining room suite complete, style "Renaissance," porcelain dinner service, plated ware, crystals, tea sets, artistic oil paintings and water colours; office library, another bedroom, bath room, kitchen, plants, etc. All this furniture is of the very best French makers, and I fully recommend it to parties looking for good furniture.

The sale will take place on

Friday 19th inst,

at the house of Mr. Guglielmo Stefano, Calle
Andes 1143
between Santa Fe and Arenales
Further details may be had in my offices

566--PIEDAD--566
CHARLES OLMI

X X

X X

CHARLES OLMI

A very important auction sale of

FURNITURE & BAZAAR GOODS

to take place on

Wednesday 17th February

at 8 o'clock in the evening
in my rooms

566--PIEDAD--566

The goods to be sold at public auction will be on exhibition from Tuesday 16th early in the morning. The rooms may be visited every day till 10 o'clock in the evening.

The list of articles to be disposed of is more or less as follows:—

2 large gilded oval mirrors, 1 German piano, 6 sala suites, 5 dining room suites, 4 bedroom suites, a lot of pictures, maps, vases, Vienna chairs, writing desks, ironing-machine, racks, stool, chandeliers, fillers, tea sets, knives, forks and cups in silk cases, sofas, sewing-machine, loose pieces of furniture, Bazaar goods, a small lot of milliner's goods, and other articles which will be all sold regardless of cost, on Wednesday 17th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening in my rooms

566--PIEDAD--566

X X

"Smith's Whisky"

The most reliable blend in the market. On sale at Thomas Wilson's Family Grocery Store and MacLean's English Almacen, and obtainable at all the first-class Confiterias.

Sole Agent: JAMES SMART
Orders to
P. B. BOLT, 559 PIEDAD
519 dc19 xp

La Locion de Irlanda

Antiseptica y libre de veneno
para curar
La Sarna en las ovejas,
fabricada por
The North of Ireland Chemical Co. Ltd., Belfast.
Unicos Agentes en la Republica Argentina
G. KELSEY Y CIA.,
313---Reconquista---313
Buenos Aires
891 o31 xp

Hunt & Carey
Builders and Contractors

Lomas de Zamora, F. C. Sud
in front of the Station.

Estimates for works of all kinds in City or Camp.

NOTE—Messrs Hunt and Carey are the only builders in the Republic who are themselves practical carpenters and bricklayers
fb8 my10

THE
EXHIBITION IS NOW ON
AT THE
BANKRUPT STOCK EMPORIUM
78--SUIPACHA--78

The tremendous assortment of furniture and house furnishings that we mentioned in our last "aviso" has arrived and CONSISTS OF numerous elegant SALA SUITES, 4 magnificent DINING ROOM suites, two of which are imported; 18 fancy sala chairs, some of which are very choice; 1 gilt console with bevelled mirror, previously cost $300; 2 CORNICES with superb draperies and white curtains, a fine lot of elaborate curtain bands, 7 beautiful BED ROOM SUITES complete in perfect order, 1 set of rich brocaded BED CURTAINS with cornices and quilt to match, 1 imported bamboo patio suite of 9 pieces, 1 piano for estudio, numerous oil paintings by celebrated authors, 1 genuine Osler chandelier, Osler brackets, 1 pair of elegant columns for statuettes,cost $180; several choice terracottas, office desks, fancy wall brackets, book cases, piano stool, vases, hat racks, iron bedsteads, etc., etc., etc., all of which will be sold at bankrupt prices at

78--SUIPACHA--78

Mackinlay and Zimmermann

All the furniture, maps, desks and library of
"THE FLORES COLLEGIATE SCHOOL"
ATTENTION
Directors of Colleges, Undergraduates and Collectionists.

On Thursday 18th Feb, at 1 p.m.

We will sell by public auction on account and by order of the owner who is leaving Buenos Aires, to the highest bidder and for cash all the furniture and utensils of this well known College; situated

CALLE RIVADAVIA 6407
San Jose de Flores

and which we detail in part:—

SCHOOL HOUSE — Large case of apparatus for physics, id. for chemistry, id. electricity, large collection of mineralogy; gymnasium, books, maps, benches and desks, general furniture, large quantity of complete beds, cupboards, etc.

SALA—Complete sala set, piano, carpet, pictures, chairs, ornaments, curtains, etc.

BED-ROOMS (7)—Each with complete set, beds, washstands, wardrobes, pictures, etc. The list is too long to detail and an inspection is requested.

Also two sound

and tame riding ponies. The articles can be inspected on and after Tuesday 16th inst. For further particulars apply at our offices, 92 San Martin. 199 fb8 18

AUCTION BY MAXIMO GOWLAND
(With intervention of Lloyd's Agent.)

On Wednesday the 17th inst. at 2 p.m., the undersigned will sell by public auction, by order of Messrs. Shaw Hermanos, and for account of whom it may concern, with intervention of Mr. Philip Dorman, Lloyd's Agent, at their Deposit, Calle Pedro Mendoza No. 2495, Barracas al Norte; the following lot of damaged Cement, viz:—

Ex-British s.s.

"HYDARNES"

from Liverpool, and dameged in the Lighter

"Joven Teresa Figari,"

250 Casks of Portland Cement.

The above damage is from fresh water, owing to the said lighter having sprung a leak, whilst lying in front of Messrs. Shaw Brothers' Barracas waiting to discharge.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, Calle Bolivar 351. 349 fb13 17

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Tailor from Poole's, London
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TO DRINKERS OF GENUINE SCOTCH WHISKY.

It is a fact that the best Scotch Whisky has now arrived in this country, and the following lines from BON GAULTIER'S BALLADS, viz: "THE MASSACRE OF THE MACPHERSON" (from the Gaelic) will prove that the "GLENLIVET" Whisky has always been to the fore, and its superiority will enable it always to maintain its position.

"Fhairshon had a Son
"Who married Noah's Daughter
"And nearly spoilt to Flood
"By trinking up the water
"Which he would have done
"I at least believe it
"Had ta mixture peen
"Only half "GLENLIVET."

801 jn29 fb29

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400 squares of Camp South, ½ league of Camp within 30 leagues from the Capital, 1 league of Camp within 50 leagues from the Capital, 1 house within 8 squares from Plaza Victoria, 1 league of Camp, district of Balcarce and Azul; 200 squares to rent for agriculture, near some Station.

FOR SALE

5,000 Lincoln sheep South, 1,500 cows mestizas Durham, South; 6,000 cows al corte in Rojas; 7,000 hectareas of camp in 9 de Julio, 20 pure Lincoln rams, 160 squares of fenced camp in Cañuelas, 3 leagues of camp in Venado Tuerto, ½ league of camp adjoining, 2000 cows al corte with 25 p. c. novillos. 1600 Lincoln sheep. 1900 mestizos do do. 200 Rambouillets do. 2 lots of camp adjoining La Plata, each 200 squares, to rent. Chacras, camps fenced and populated at all parts of the republic.

1500 mares al corte in Rojas.

03 jn29 xp

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INJURIOUS TEA DRINKING.

In the "Daily Post" of September 2 appears a leading article—evidently from an analytical expert—showing that after 12 minutes "draw," Indian Tea yields 17·73 of tannin, while from China comes only 7·93. What this means few know, but those troubled with indigestion may realise in part by use of True China Tea for one week.

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Beware of gross, imitations of this well-known mark. Sold in tins of 1, 3, 6 and 12 lbs.

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HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.

OFFICES TO LET--In Calle Maipu 171. Apply to Moore & Tudor, Maipu 163.
60 f3 xp

To be Let at South end of town, a commodious house with garden. Apply to Krabbe Higgins & Co., Piedad 655.
638 sp24 x p

TO LET—In Flores, corner Calle Bella Vista and Lavalle, a pleasant quinta with nice garden, suitable for an English family. Inquire on the premises or at Calle Cuyo 770. n802 29 feb21

TO LET—For gentlemen only, two bedrooms, well furnished, private family; terms moderate. Lavalle 819. ng26 30 feb29

TO LET—The fine property Piedad 3058-72, of about 4000 square varas, containing large stores, a nice dwelling house, stables and a spacious court yard, suitable for almaceneros por mayor, machinery deposits, wine deposits or any fabric establishment. Apply Fdo. Brunkhorst, Piedad 3072. n5 1 m1

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Furnished or unfurnished offices to let on moderate terms. Apply at uyo 429. 100 f4 xp

FIRST CLASS Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen; splendid large airy house with all the latest sanitary arrangements; lovely suites of rooms looking on Plaza 6 de Junio, the finest and most convenient situation in town; excellent cooking and attendance, with cleanliness and comfort guaranteed. Apply Parana 1231. n813 31 f29

SE DESEA alquilar en Flores por una familia inglesa (sin hijos) una casa de seis piezas mas o menos, algibe, jardin. etc; situacion preferida en la vecindad de la Calle Rivadavia esquina Bella Vista. Dirigirse por carta a H N Robertson, Calle Tramway 52, Flores n216 9 16

TO LET—In an English family, a nicely furnished bedroom, with window, in a well ventilated house; showerbath. Calle Artes 778 (altos). n265 10 17

TO LET a fine large sala at moderate terms, Laprida 1159 near Calle Santa Fe. 279 11 18

WANTED—For an English family, recently arrived, one bedroom suite complete, English if possible, four good size carpets, 5x6 or so, three chandeliers and four curtains. Please address J Adams, Alsina 579. n284 11 18

To Let

Furnished Bedroom in the house of an English family, with use of bathroom, garden and tennis court, at Caballito. Trams pass the house both ways. Address Rufus El Club de Residentes Estrangeros. 318 12 16

TO LET—Several beautiful rooms, with windows and balconies to the street, which command a fine view of Boca and Barracas and near to Southern Rail